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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT FOR LAST MONTH.

Decrease for the Month $2,325,346

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for the month of April, 1875:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,132,177,050
Five per cent. bonds	580,652,750
Total coin bonds	$1,712,829,800
Lawful money debt	14,678,090
Matured debt	19,559,140
Legal tenders	$ 378,123,492
Certificates of deposit	47,865,000
Fractional currency	45,809,575
Coin certificates	22,403,300
Total without interest	$ 492,201,358
Total debt	$2,239,268,298
Total interest	35,628,178
Total debt and interest	$2,274,896,476
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 94,025,530
Cash in Treasury, currency	1,093,375
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	47,865,000
Total in Treasury	$ 143,587,044
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,131,309,431
Decrease of debt in April	$ 2,325,346
Decrease since June 30th, 1874	11,778,809
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not paid	1,732,479
Interest paid by United States	29,294,102
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	5,945,643
Balance of interest paid by United States	29,348,458

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1875.

DAN BRYANT'S ESTATE.

The widow of the late Dan Bryant has applied to Surrogate Hutchings for letters of administration upon her husband's estate. She sets forth in the petition that the property left behind does not exceed $200 in value and there are five children to be supported.

NOMINATIONS BY THE MAYOR.

Mayor Wickham to-day nominated to the Board of Aldermen General William F. (Baldy) Smith for Police Commissioner; Joseph J. O'Donahue, Park Commissioner; John M. Hayward, Commissioner of Taxes; Vincent C. King, Fire Commissioner; Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Health Commissioner; and Raymond Cox, Commissioner of Charities. Probably for the first time in the history of municipal nominations in recent years, all the nominations were unanimously confirmed. On motion of a Republican alderman, the thanks of the Board were voted to the Mayor for making such excellent nominations. Mr. O'Donahue is the well known tea merchant, always a Democrat, opposed to the Tweed regime and an advocate of Mayor Wickham on the sub-committee of the Committee of Safety for the detection of frauds.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC will be organized in a few days, under the act of the Legislature relative to music colleges, schools and academies. It is understood that several plats of ground have been offered at moderate prices as a site for the proposed college buildings, but no final action can be had until the board of trustees is named and the required legal formalities are complied with. Some of the best known and wealthiest citizens of the city have applied to be enrolled among the first patrons of the institution, and it is asserted that they will be ready to endow it with a very large sum of money. Dr. Elmer stated yesterday that letters had been received from not less than one hundred American students in France and Germany, expressing their intention to study in the college as soon as it is ready for the reception of pupils.

MARRIAGE OF MISS GREELEY.

Miss Ida Greeley, elder daughter of the late Horace Greeley, was married to-day to Col. Nicholas Smith, of Covington, Ky., at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. John F. Cleveland. Rev. Father Farrell, an old friend of the Greeley family, performed the ceremony according to the rites of the Catholic Church. There were present a large number of invited guests, including judges and military and professional men. After the ceremonies the bridal party embarked in the steamer Abyssinia, for Europe.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1875.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CONWAY.

The funeral of Mrs. F. B. Conway, late manager of the Brooklyn Theater, took place to-day from the church of Our Father, Brooklyn, and was attended by many well-known citizens of New York and Brooklyn, and by most of the prominent actors of both cities. The floral offerings were profuse and of the most exquisite designs. Most of the theaters joined in decorating the casket and the pulpit with flowers. The following acted as pallbearers: Mayor Hunter, Lester Wallack, Judge McCue, Wm. S. Kingsley, Joseph Proctor, Judge Frey, W. J. Florence and Max G. Woods. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BILL OF PARTICULARS FOR TWEED.

In the suit of the State against William M. Tweed, the Supreme Court has granted an order on the plaintiff, returnable Monday, to show cause why a bill of particulars should not be furnished to the defendant.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Stationary or rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds and warmer and clear weather.

William S. King arrived at his home, in Minneapolis, Friday evening.

Water froze to the thickness of half an inch about Omaha, Saturday night.

The steamer Great Republic sailed from San Francisco, yesterday, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

The jury in the Storey libel suit, at Chicago, came into court on Saturday, unable to agree upon a verdict.

James W. Heald, a prominent citizen of Barnstead, New Hampshire, dropped dead, on Saturday, of heart disease.

A portion of the Carlist forces on the frontier of Navarre have revolted. They demand peace and submission to Alfonso.

The steamers Batavia and Lord Clive, from Liverpool, have arrived at Boston, and the Maine, from Bremen, at New York.

The fire in the woods near Londonderry, New Hampshire, has been extinguished. Eight hundred acres were burnt over, with loss of $15,000.

Vice President Wilson remains at Lexington, Kentucky, the guest of General William Preston, until this morning, when he leaves for the West.

Forty-one bodies have been taken from the mine at North Staffordshire, England, killed by the explosion of Friday. Most of them leave large families.

The Somerville, Tenn., *Falcon* estimates the loss of horses and mules in Fayette county by buffalo gnats, from last Friday night till Monday, at from 300 to 500 head.

French and English gunboats have been ordered to the banks of Newfoundland, to prevent the threatened trouble between the fishermen of each nation, this summer.

Base Ball.—At New Haven, Centennial 7, New Haven 5. At Philadelphia, Athletic 4, Philadelphia 2. At Washington, Olympic 6, Stockings, of Boston, 24, Washington 0.

A fishing boat, supposed to be one of the scattered fleet from St. Joseph, Michigan, was sized, Saturday, near the shore at Chicago. The crew of three men were drowned.

The United States Hotel, at Saratoga, was sold under foreclosure, on Saturday, for $50,000. The sale was made subject to a $200,000 mortgage, which brings the price down to $500,000.

Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Dodge has been appointed to command the escort to Mr. Jewney, the geologist, into the Black Hills. The party will leave Fort Laramie on the seventh instant.

The jury in the case of Daniel Doherty, who was charged with the murder of Jorge Major, Chief Burgess of Mahoney City, on the 31st of October last, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

A heavy storm Saturday afternoon blew down the county bridge over the Tennessee river at Knoxville, and damaged the Charleston Railroad bridge at the same place. Loss to the county $40,000.

A riot occurred at Darien, Georgia, Friday night, occasioned by negroes attempting to rescue a colored magistrate who had arrested on a bench warrant. About thirty shots were fired, wounding the sheriff, two whites and a negro.

General Sam MacK. Elliott, M. D., died at his home on Staten Island last Friday, aged sixty-four years. Dr. Elliott was born in Scotland, and came to this country in 1833, when he went to Cincinnati and became a student of the celebrated Alban Smith.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

ECCLESIASTICAL LEGISLATION.

BERLIN, May 1.—Dr. Falk, Minister of Public Instruction, introduced a bill in the Lower House of the Diet to-day, providing for the suppression of religious orders in Prussia. Dr. Falk's bill provides that all religious orders shall be excluded from Prussia. Existing establishments are forbidden to receive new members, and their present organization must be dissolved within six months after the passage of this bill. A partial exception is made in favor of religious bodies engaged in the work of education, which may prolong their existence four years. Those whose object is the care of the sick, may continue their organization, but are liable to dissolution at any moment. Associations thus continuing are to be subject to the supervision of Government officials. The property of convents is not to be confiscated, but will be temporarily administered by the State. The bill relating to the administration of property of the Catholic Church passed its third reading in the Chamber yesterday.

BELGIUM'S ANSWER TO THE LAST NOTE.

BERLIN, May 2.—The answer of Belgium to the last German note has been received. It is courteous in tone, merely takes notice to Germany's action in regard to the revision of the penal laws and in no way returns to the subjects of the first reply, except to reserve for a future time the adoption of a resolution in accordance with the friendly declarations contained in that reply.

THE IMPERIAL GERMAN EXHIBITION—DEATH OF HENRY ALBERT ZACHARIA.

BERLIN, May 2.—An address to Emperor William, praying for his sanction and patronage for the Imperial German exhibition to be held in 1878, is in circulation in this city.

Henry Albert Zacharia, the eminent German jurist, is dead.

England.

OPENING OF ALEXANDRA PALACE.

LONDON, May 1.—The new Alexandra palace, erected on the site of the structure of the same name recently destroyed by fire, was opened by the Lord Mayor to-day in the presence of thousands of people, notwithstanding the rain.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. JAMES HALL, LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, May 2.—St. James Hall, Liverpool, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

THE SCULPTOR STEPHENS LIVING.

LONDON, May 3, 6 A. M.—The report of the death of Stephens, the sculptor, was premature. He is still living.

THE SALISBURG NOTE.

LONDON, May 3, 6. A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Berlin says the last Belgian note is considered as highly satisfactory, and terminates the controversy.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE CONFERENCE.

It is reported that Russia has, with great earnestness, urged England to send delegates to the International Code Conference at St. Petersburg. If England persists in her refusal, it is probable that the whole project will be dropped in accordance with the advice of other powers.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 2.—Steamers Ohio, from Philadelphia, and Suevia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 3, P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Consols for money and account, 93⅝@94. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105⅞; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's, 103⅛; new 5's, 105⅜. New York Central, 91; Erie 20's, 92¾; preferred 38.

PARIS, May 1.—Rentes 64 francs 5 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 1.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 99¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Cotton dull: middling upland 7⅞@8d. Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 7,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 5,700 American. Wheat—No. 2 red spring, new, 8s 5d@8s. Corn 34s 9d. Pork 73s. Lard 48s 6d. Cheese 57s. Tallow 41s 6s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 8½d.

ANTWERP, May 1.—Refined petroleum 27 francs.

HARRISBURG.

Appointments to be Made in the Offices of Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

HARRISBURG, May 1.—Auditor General Temple has agreed on the following appointments:

Chief Clerk—G. W. Waddle, of Greene county.

Corporation Clerk—W. J. Bayard, of Greene county.

Clerks—W. J. Jackman, of Juniata county; Walter Diffenbach, of Columbia county; C. F. Warden, of Westmoreland county; W. H. Reel, of Allegheny county; John M. Murray, of Jefferson county; Joseph G. Garrard, of Fayette county; A. J. Sanderson, of Blair county; Charles Markle, of Washington county; Mr. Sanson, of Indiana county.

Watchman—Alexander Beltzhoover, of Allegheny.

General McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs, has appointed W. Hays Grier, of Columbia, Lancaster county, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, Chief Clerk.

NEW ORLEANS.

Failures to Pay Interest on Bonds—Indictments for Bribing Legislators—A Politician Convicted of Forgery.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—The city defaulted on the interest on bonds maturing to-day. The Louisiana Levee Company also failed to pay the interest on its bonds.

The Grand Jury reported true bills against five persons charged with bribing members of the Legislature with intent to influence their vote.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—W. S. Calhoun, at one time a well known Red river planter, but more recently a notorious Grant parish politician, was yesterday convicted of forgery and publishing a deed of quittance whereby he attempted to defraud Olivia Williams (colored), his former mistress, of $20,000. The opinion is freely expressed that Calhoun knows too much of Louisiana politicians to serve a term in the penitentiary.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Virginian Killed by Negroes.

NORFOLK, VA., May 1.—James Batton, of Princess Anne county, was murdered this morning by two negroes, while driving home with his son.

Convicted of Murder at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, May 1.—M. Kelly was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Bernard Lamb, last fall. His punishment will be imprisonment for life.

Suicide at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Henry Diehm, a German, aged fifty-three, while intoxicated to-day, stabbed himself fatally with a butcher-knife in the presence of his wife, after reading his life insurance policy.

An Express Robbery Cleverly Unraveled.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—On the 8th of last January, three masked men entered the Southern Express office at Corning, Ark., on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and demanded all the money and valuables in the possession of the agent, who gave them his watch and three hundred dollars, including a one hundred dollar bill sent by a lawyer from Dresden, Tenn. Since then Superintendent William Willis and Route Agent Ogee have been quietly at work trying to trace the robbers. A few weeks since the identical one hundred dollar bill was found in a country store in Southern Missouri and traced back to Corning to a widow named Montgomery and a man named Jackson. The latter was arrested, and implicated Bud Montgomery and Ben Hale. The latter confessed to the robbery of the express office and stated that Jackson was the leader in this and numerous other robberies. While being taken to jail by a guard of five men, Jackson threw his overcoat over the head of the nearest guard and ran and, though fired at several times, succeeded in making his escape. The others were placed in jail to await their trial. Superintendent Willis thinks Jackson is Bender, the chief of the Gads' Hill robbers.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held a meeting to-day for the purpose of declaring a semi-annual dividend of four per cent.—not the usual five per cent., it being considered a wise and prudent measure to retain the increased proportion of the net earnings to provide means for improvements and additions to the road and its equipment, which will be taxed to the uttermost during the Centennial year. This reduction of dividend has been generally discounted, so the announcement will be measurably without effect.

Ex-Councilman J. P. Hughes, of Memphis, has entered suit, in the First Circuit Court, against Henry S. McComb, President of the Mississippi Central Railroad, for $50,000 damages in connection with his employment on that road.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels

Whisky.
For sale, in order to close out stock on hand, five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by Government stamp its age. Inquire of the distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 109 to 115 First avenue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW YORK BANQUET TO CARL SCHURZ.

DISCLOSURE OF A SCHEME TO REVIVE THE LIBERAL PARTY.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICE-SEEKERS ON HAND.

Mr. Randall Confident of the Speakership.

The Republic of Venezuela in Default to American Citizens.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1875.

The Schurz Banquet.

Considerable comment has been caused here, in political circles, over the antics of the mutual admiration society which got up the late dinner in New York to ex-Senator Schurz. The subsequent declarations of Murat Halsted prove, what was suspected here at the time, that it was the beginning of an attempt to revive the Liberal or third party. As every politician here of the least sagacity knows perfectly well that it is nonsense to talk about establishing a third party, the thing is looked upon as an attempt on the part of Schurz, Halstead & Co., to obtain a little cheap notoriety for themselves, which they are anxious to do even at the price of playing directly into the hands of the Democratic party. It is understood here that as soon as Schurz returns from Europe he is to commence preaching up this third party to the Germans in his newspaper, in St. Louis.

Democratic Office Seekers.

Although Congress does not meet for seven months, Democratic candidates for the offices in the gift of the House are as plenty around Washington as if it was December. Sam Randall spends nearly all his time here, and seems to be so confident of election as Speaker, that he actually talks of how the committees shall be appointed. Almost the universal opinion here is, however, that Sam will not be the man. There are probably a dozen seedy fellows from the South, who want to be clerks and Doorkeepers, putting up at the cheap boarding houses, and buzzing holding every one they meet. There will be some tall swearing among this crowd before next Christmas.

Venezuela in Default.

Our Government may before long be compelled to resort to stern measures with the Venezuelan republic. Venezuela owes a million of dollars to American citizens, some of the claims going back to the date of her struggle for independence. Those claims were all audited by a commission, which concluded its labors in 1868. Venezuela accepted the award and covenanted by treaty to pay it in ten annual installments. She has made but little payment, and our Government has at last come to the conclusion that she intends to pay no more if she is not compelled to do so.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1875.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

The following is a correct list of the Board of Visitors at the Military Academy at West Point for 1875:

Appointed by the President—Professor J. F. Kellogg, Illinois; H. H. Fay, Esq., Rhode Island; Gen. Jacob Ammen, Maryland; Gen. James Wilson—No. 2 to Lieutenant General N. B. Baker, Iowa; Prof. D. C. Gilman, California; Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, United States navy.

Appointed by the President of the Senate—Hon. Wm. B. Allison, Iowa; Hon. M. W. Ransom, North Carolina.

Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives—Hon. B. F. Butler, Massachusetts; Hon. S. A. Hurlburt, Illinois; Hon. T. J. Creamer, New York.

WITHDRAWAL OF LEGAL TENDERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has requested Treasurer Spinner, in compliance with the terms of the third section of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, to cause legal tenders to the amount of $1,175,140 to be withdrawn from the available currency of the Treasury, and to redeem and destroy the same, and eighty per cent. of additional circulation issued to banks during April, until further redemptions under said act shall be ordered. The amount of United States notes outstanding and to be used as a circulating medium shall not exceed $378,051,760.

COMMISSIONER ATKINSON SWORN IN.

H. M. Atkinson, the new Commissioner of Pensions, was sworn in and took charge of the Pension Bureau to-day.

SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The Select Committee of the Senate appointed to investigate and report, with a view to the reform of the several bureaus of the Executive Departments, continued their labor to-day in the Treasury, inspecting the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1875.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

A letter received here from a naval officer at Port Royal, who is in direct communication with assistant surgeons at Key West, says there have been two more deaths from yellow fever at that port, and that several new cases have appeared.

SALES OF GOLD IN MAY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given directions to the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell five millions of dollars of gold during the month of May, as follows: One and a half million dollars on the first and third Thursdays, and one million dollars on the second and fourth Thursdays each.

STEUBENVILLE.

The Nail Feeders Retain their Senses.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, May 2, 1875.

The Steubenville nail feeders have decided not to join the Wheeling and Bellaire feeders in the strike for advanced wages.

FIRE RECORD.

Factoryville, New York—$70,000.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., May 1.—McLean's paper mill at Factoryville, is burned. Loss $70,000.

Janesville, Wisconsin—$60,000.

JANESVILLE, WIS., May 1.—The First Congregational church, the finest in the city, was burned this morning. The fire was caused by a defective flue. Loss $60,000; insurance $25,000; in the Springfield Fire and Marine, of Massachusetts, $7,500; in the Pennsylvania Fire, $5,000; and in the National Fire of New York, $5,000.

Montpelier, Vermont—$114,000.

MONTPELIER, May 1.—At twelve o'clock last night a fire broke out in Bruce's block, on Main street, which raged for four hours, destroying about thirty stores and dwellings. A strong wind prevailed, threatened the business portion of the town, but it fortunately changed. The dwellings on both sides of the street, for nearly one-fourth of a mile, were saved. The large companies from the neighboring cities contributed to the suppression of the flames. Total loss $114,000; insurance about $58,000. This and the late previous fires destroyed nearly one-half of the business portion of the town, but a new hotel on the site of the old Pavilion and blocks of stores are already in rapid progress, and many of yesterday's sufferers are making arrangements to rebuild during the coming summer.

Philadelphia—$40,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The *Evening Star* building, on South Seventh street, was damaged this morning, by fire and water, to the amount of $40,000.

Jacksonville, Florida—$100,000.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 2.—The extensive steam saw and lumber mills of Eppinger, Russell & Co., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $100,000; only partially insured.

Hillsboro, O.—$23,000.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Specials to the *Gazette* and *Enquirer* report a fire at Hillsboro, Ohio, this morning, causing a total loss of about $23,000. The principal losers are: John A. Smith, in whose building the fire originated; loss $10,000, fully insured. J. J. Brown, druggist; loss $8,000, insured for $4,000. The balance is divided among a number of sufferers, who lose small amounts. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Cold Weather at Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, May 1.—The average temperature to-day is thirty-four degrees. To-night there is quite a heavy frost, the mercury falling to thirty-one degrees. This will result in untold damage to buds on trees and vines. It is the severest blow the agriculturists have yet met with.

Sudden Death of an Actor.

TOLEDO, May 1.—J. J. Prior, of New York, playing with the Salla Troupe, fell dead of heart disease, in the dressing room of the Opera House, during the performance of "Little Nell," this evening.

BOSTON.

Consecration of Archbishop Williams, Cardinal McCloskey Officiating.

BOSTON, May 2.—Cardinal McCloskey, the papal ambassadors, several bishops and a number of clergy from New York arrived here yesterday afternoon to assist in the consecration of Bishop Williams. The Cardinal was taken to the house of the Bishop and has been his guest during his stay here.

The consecration ceremonies, to-day, in the immense new Catholic Cathedral, attracted an immense crowd, and though the capacity of the building is but 4,000, there were fully 10,000 persons surrounding it by nine o'clock this morning. The edifice was crowded in every part, and thousands were unable to obtain even a glympse of the inside of the Cathedral. Among the distinguished gentlemen who occupied seats in the middle aisle near the sanctuary, were Governor Gaston, member of the Executive Council and both branches of the Legislature, Mayor Cobb, members of the Common Council, heads of departments, members of the faculties of Harvard, Yale and other colleges and the French, British and other consuls at this and other ports. The ecclesiastical procession entered in the following order: Thurifer, bearing a censor with burning incense; cross-bearer, with the processional cross between two acolytes with lighted candles; assistant master of ceremonies, chief master of ceremonies, acolytes in red and purple cassocks, clergymen in black cassocks and white surplices, bishops with their chaplains, the celebrant of mass and deacons. Archbishop Williams, clad in pontifical robes, and bearing his crozier; Cardinal McCloskey, clad in his scarlet robes; the papal embassy, consisting of Monsignor Roncetti, Special Ablegate Pasha Bradi, wearing a purple cassock, and Count Marefoschi; then came a large number of clergymen. Cardinal McCloskey having seated himself on his throne, pontifical high mass was begun. The entire repertoire of music was of a classical order, and rendered with excellent effect. At the conclusion of the first gospel, Right Reverend Bishop Goesbriand delivered an eloquent sermon, taking for his text the second verse of the 83d Psalm.

The canon of the mass followed the sermon, and the offertory and the communion service the pallium was laid upon the altar. The Cardinal, in the meantime, laid aside his *cappa magna* and put on an alb and patriarchal cloak, putting aside his berretta and substituting therefor a mitre. At the conclusion of mass, Rev. A. Scherwood Nealey, pastor of St. James' church, read in Latin and English the credentials of the Ablegate and briefs from Rome authorizing the creation of the new See, Monsignor Roncetti then read a brief in Latin to the Archbishop-elect, who replied in the same language, accepting the responsibilities and affirming his intention to discharge all duties to the best of his ability. The Cardinal then proceeded to the altar and, seated in his throne, received the consecration, the Archbishop kneeling at his feet. The customary oath was next administered to him by the Cardinal, after which he placed the pallium upon the Archbishop's shoulders. The Archbishop next assumed his mitre and intoned a portion of the Psalms prescribed for the occasion, which were taken up by the choir and sung in alternate verses. The ceremonies were ended with the benediction by the Archbishop. A *Te Deum* was sung and the vast congregation slowly left the Cathedral.

The Cardinal, with the members of the embassy, will be entertained by bishops and priests, dined with the new Archbishop at his residence. At one o'clock to-morrow a banquet will be given in the basement of the Cathedral by the resident clergy of the city to the Cardinal and papal ambassadors. At the banquet addresses will be presented to the Cardinal, to Monsignor Roncetti and to Archbishop Williams by Bishop Healy. A gold cross will also be presented to Archbishop Williams. In the evening the distinguished personages of the city will be guests of the Catholic Union of Boston. A reception will be given in the hall of Boston College, which the members of the Union will attend in full dress; also the clergy and invited guests to the number of eight hundred. The Foster Cadets, of Boston College, will be in attendance, and there will be a chorus of seventy voices, with an orchestra. The exercises will begin with a chorus of welcome; then will follow an address to the guests by H. J. Roche, Esq., President of the Union; a Latin hymn by the chorus, response by the Cardinal; singing of the newly-composed Banner by the chorus; address to Monsignor Roncetti in French by W. S. Pelletier, Secretary of the Union; Handel's Hallelujah chorus; response by Monsignor Roncetti. To-morrow's exercises will close with the singing of a Te Deum. After the reception the party will be entertained by the Rev. President of the college. The Cardinal's party will leave the city Tuesday morning.

JOHNSTOWN.

Two Men Killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., May 2, 1875.

Two brothers, named Godfrey, living near New Florence, Westmoreland county, came to this city yesterday and spent the day. About ten o'clock in the evening they started to walk on the railroad track to Conemaugh for the purpose of taking a message on a freight train for home. A short distance beyond the Johnstown station the West Penn road crosses them and they attempted to board it for a ride to Conemaugh. One of them succeeded, but the other, missing his hold, was thrown under the train and instantly killed. His body was cut in two and frightfully mangled. The survivor jumped from the train at Conemaugh, and, not finding his brother, started to walk back toward Johnstown, when a passing freight train struck and instantly killed him. The watchman this morning found the remains, which were gathered together, put in coffins and sent to New Florence.

PORT AU PRINCE.

The British Consul Assaulted and Wounded—A Gunboat Gone to Avenge the Insult.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, April 24.—Rumors of an alarming nature have reached here from Port au Prince. There has been some disturbances at Port au Pais, on the north side, and the British Consul was assaulted and wounded. The commander of a British gunboat wished to bombard the place immediately, but was prevented by the wounded Consul, who has since arrived at Kingston on the gunboat Swallow. Commodore Lyons, here, has sent a steamer of war to Port au Prince to demand explanations and indemnity for the outrage, under the penalty of immediate retaliation upon the town of Port au Pais for the insult to the British flag. The British gunboat Dryad, from Santiago de Cuba, brings news that the insurgents are reported successful in one or two engagements and are burning estates.

COLUMBUS.

A Man Poisoned by a Careless Drug Clerk.

COLUMBUS, May 2.—Richard Connett, an Englishman, a saw maker by trade, was fatally poisoned to-day. He had been ill with fever for some days, but was getting better. To-day his nurse went to a prominent physician and was given a prescription calling for two ounces of castor oil and one dram of turpentine. This paper was taken to a drug store, and although very plainly written, the drug clerk misunderstood it and, instead of castor oil, put up carbolic acid. The sick man soon after took half an ounce of this terrible mixture, and was a corpse in a few hours.

POTTSVILLE.

No Settlement of Labor Difficulties—Pecuniary Aid for the Strikers.

POTTSVILLE, May 1.—There is no prospect of a settlement between the miners and employers here. No serious troubles have yet occurred between the special police and the miners. It is stated that the miners at Scranton and Wilkesbarre will forward $100,000 next week to the strikers here.

Desfructive Tornado in South Carolina and Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 1.—A fearful tornado struck Columbia, S. C., at half-past five this afternoon. The steeple of the Presbyterian church was demolished, and the roof of the market blown off. Although hundreds were in the neighborhood, no one was seriously injured. The depots of the Greenville and Columbia and the Charleston Railroads were unroofed and otherwise damaged. Trees were uprooted in every direction. Only one death is reported.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 1.—A storm struck a passenger train on the Georgia Railroad, leaving Rutledge. Dr. Montgomery's house, near Rutledge, was blown down and his son, four years old, blown away. John Norton's wife and child were badly hurt at Covington.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

Trade Mark Patented.
The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the name White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

ST. LOUIS.

Grand Council in the Indian Territory Today—Efforts to Preserve Peace—Destructive Waterspout and Storm—Boy Killed by the Cars.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—A young son of Barney Hunter, of Greenville, Ill., one of the largest stock dealers in the West, was run over and killed by a train near Brunswick, Mo., yesterday.

A dispatch from Muskogee, Indian Territory, says a waterspout burst Friday, near Honey Spring, and was followed by the severest rain storm for many years. Bridges and culverts were washed away and the track of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, near Elk creek, was submerged and undermined. No loss of live is reported, but great damage was done to property.

The *Republican's* Kansas City special says a council of all the Indian tribes in the Indian Territory is to be held at Okmulgee to-morrow. Indian Agent Hoague passed thron h here to be present. An attempt will be made to conciliate all the warlike Indians and restore peace without bloodshed. Matters of great importance will be considered, and good results are looked for.

STATE NEWS.

Erie had a vigilance committee as early as 1828.

Mr. John Green, one of Reading's oldest citizens, died on the 1st inst., aged seventy-five years.

Mrs. Eleanor Rote, widow, of Titusville, died suddenly on the 29th ult. Her age was sixty-five years.

John Johnson, of Jeansville, Luzerne county, was accidentally shot and killed by his son on the 23d inst.

Jacob Snyder, one of Danville's best citizens, bankrupted himself in building a fine opera house for that town.

Henry Thomas, a tramp, committed suicide in the Reading lock-up on Friday, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Samuel Mitchell was caught by a shaft in a paper mill at Manayunk on Wednesday, the 28th ult., and instantly killed.

Officer Reibsenner, of Wilkesbarre, who was shot by the Connells on Thursday, died at one o'clock on Friday morning.

Sharon is to have a new paper—the *Mercer County Eagle*. It will probably soar awhile, and then the editor's pocket-book will go up.

Bucks county furnishes $150,000 worth of poultry to the New York markets, and over $100,000 worth to the Philadelphia and Trenton markets.

There are seven banks in Berks county with stock assessed at $910,690. In Lebanon county there are six banks with stock assessed at $880,760.

A spelling bee for the benefit of the Centennial will be held in the chapel of the State Normal School at Millersville, on the evening of May 6th.

The Venango County Agricultural Society will hold its second fair in Franklin on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 15th, 16th and 17th.

J. W. Steventon was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, by Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, for criminal intimacy with his daughter, aged fifteen years.

The stores of H. Patton & Co. and Dr. J. H. Adams, in Cochranton, were entered on the night of the 29th ult., and the safes blown open and $2,000 in cash secured. No clue.

The fourth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania will begin its sessions in Christ Cathedral, Reading, on the 8th of June. Bishop Howe will preside.

A large wheel in a rolling mill in Philadelphia burst into about two hundred pieces on Friday morning, severely injuring two men and causing damage to the building and machinery to the amount of five thousand dollars.

The chapel for the Educational Home for Boys, at the corner of Forty-ninth street and Greenway avenue, Philadelphia, was dedicated on the 30th ult. It is conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Veterans of the war of 1812 will hold their next reunion at the Cullum House, Meadville, September 10th, 1876, the anniversary of "Perry's Victory," which event signalized the utter defeat of the British navy on the lakes.

The Clarion *Jeffersonian* says: The growing grain in this county is considerably blighted by the spring frosts. Many wheat fields are being plowed for corn and oats. Prospects for fruit are far from being bright. A week or two of warm weather may revive some crops that now appear winter killed.

A boy aged about fifteen years met a horrible death in a woolen and blanket mill at West Manayunk on Tuesday last. He was endeavoring to adjust a belt on the main shaft. His left leg became entangled in the belt, and in a twinkling he was drawn around the shaft feet foremost, his body striking the ceiling and his brains being dashed out and his body horribly mangled.

The Reading *Times* tells it, but then it may be the work of an imaginative reporter: The following is taken verbatim from a Reading clergyman's diary: "April 24th. Had fun at church. Met cats in the lecture room. The astonished reader's remarks will be relished to know that the seeming levity of the clergyman meant, "Had a funeral at church," and "Met catechumens in the lecture room."

Col. Ramsey, of the Pottsville *Journal*, and Y. S. Walter, Esq., of the Delaware County *Republican*, have made arrangements to erect capacious and imposing printing offices in their respective towns the coming season. William S. Ritter, Esq., of the old Reading *Adler*, has also purchased an eligible site on the corner of Sixth and Cherry streets, on which he will erect a four-story printing house at an early day.

The Philadelphia Pneumatic Railway Company are pressing the authorities of that city to allow them to construct a railway beneath the surface of Broad street and extending from the North Pennsylvania Railway depot, at Berks and American streets, to the Philadelphia and Reading depots at Ninth and Green and at Broad and Callowhill streets, and thence to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore depot at Broad and Prime streets.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 27th inst. says: The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Ford, a lady who weighed between 500 and 600 pounds, took place yesterday from her residence, Eighteenth and Hamilton streets. Her history has been very peculiar. Seventeen years ago last Thanksgiving day, Mrs. Ford, who then resided at Darby, was engaged in pouring out tea for some guests who had been spending the afternoon with her. Suddenly she ceased, her arms dropped to her side, and from that time to the present she has been powerless. She then took to her bed and remained there until she died, requiring as much attention and care as an infant. To make matters worse, she began to become exceedingly stout, and her weight increased until her arms and extremities were said to be double the usual size. No one of ordinary girth in good health. She weighed at least five hundred pounds, and it required four men to lift her from her bed. With extreme difficulty the corpse was brought down stairs yesterday morning, and laid out in a case measuring thirty-six inches across. There being no supports sufficiently strong to bear the weight, it was laid upon the floor, and at

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1875.

THE straits are open. Several steamers leave Chicago to-day for below.

THE next meeting of the Board of Pardons will be held at Harrisburg this week, commencing to-morrow. A number of important cases will be heard.

THE Swiss popular vote on the civil marriage law will take place on the 23d inst. The law, which renders civil marriage obligatory, will probably be adopted by a large majority.

WENDELL PHILLIPS insists that it is neither rivers nor rich lands, but brains, that make great cities; and yet Boston, where he lives, ranks only sixth or seventh among the cities of the Union.

COTTON is still king of our exports. Last year the value of the manufactured cotton exported reached the immense sum of $211,223,580, and in addition to this, we sent abroad cotton fabrics to the amount of $2,350,000.

The *Post* cannot brook any interference with the spirit of Democracy, and therefore the proposition to send Government troops into the mountain regions of Virginia and the Carolinas to suppress the illicit distilleries there, does not strike it favorably.

THE Vicksburg correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* pronounces the state of that city under Democratic rule infinitely worse than it was when under the control of the Republicans. That has been the experience of every city, North and South, in which the experiment has been tried.

BROOKLYN is again boasting of the extraordinary number of its churches. They foot up 235. If it possessed fewer churches and more morality, it might be better. As it is, the average Brooklynite talks religion, dresses religion, argues religion, quarrels about religion, builds religion in costly churches, and does everything pretty much except live religion and mould his actions to its heavenly law.

THE California papers are now discussing the question what is to become of the people who are rushing to the Pacific coast with limited means, and without a definite plan for the future. For twenty-five years that State has been a "land of promise," but only a small proportion of those who have gone there have prospered as they anticipated, and these have in most instances been persons who would be successful anywhere.

THE imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of April amounted to $7,394,081, being $1,000,669 below the corresponding month of last year. The quantity thrown upon the market was $1,151,792 less than during April of 1874. During the four months ending April 30, the total importations amounted to $43,992,845, against $43,421,942 during the same period last year. This shows a partial recovery from the extreme depression in this branch of business last year.

THE official tables of the foreign import trade of Philadelphia for the month of March, as published in the *North American* of last Saturday, show a total of $3,525,712, against $3,365,318 for the corresponding month last year; a steady increase. Only $45,173 was imported indirectly by way of New York, and of the aggregate importation nearly two-thirds came in American vessels. The countries sending out the largest amounts were: England, $1,404,000; Cuba, $1,337,000; Belgium, $291,000; Italy, $225,000, and Venezuela, $150,000.

HERE is a political point for the "Independents." Referring to the speech of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS at the recent SCHURZ dinner in New York, who argued that it is possible for a third party to be organized under the title of "Independent," which shall alternately favor one or the other of the two great parties that always contend for the supremacy, the New York *Evening Post* says:

"The assumption that a third party can long exist in relation to the other two is contrary to all political experience. It must inevitably yield to bad control, or modify one of the two so as to merge in it, or else absorb into its significance. In any event its mission and career are bound to be temporary. Independence of partisan control on the part of the individual voter is one thing, but the permanent organization of a body of voters to be bid for like goods at an auction sale is something very different."

THE latest intelligence with regard to the crop prospects, gleaned from different sections of the country, seems to warrant the conclusion that while much of the winter wheat has been killed, there will yet be a fair crop. Throughout the West there will evidently be a short fruit and berry crop. It is also generally feared that the Western peach crop will be exceptionally light this season, owing to the terrible cold of last winter. The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* gives an encouraging account of the prospects in that State, which is almost wholly given to raising fruit, peaches especially. The price of the canned article is largely governed by the Delaware yield, so Georgia mourns the probable destruction of the early cotton crop of that State, owing to the "cold snap" there last month, and Kentucky and Virginia have gloomy tobacco prospects.

THE recent meeting in New York of the American International Code Committee, preparatory to the Convention to be held at the Hague in September, called for the purpose of choosing delegates and suggesting propositions for discussion, was largely attended by prominent lawyers, educators, divines, politicians, and writers on public economy and jurisprudence. The topics and the propositions to be submitted to the Convention relate to the size of armaments by land and sea, the practicability of their reduction, the formalities which should be required of nations before engaging in war, to arbitration for international disputes, to the reform and codification of the law of nations, to the best methods of preventing collisions at sea, and fixing the responsibility upon parties when they occur. From present appearances, the United States bids fair to prove the inspiring and governing spirit of the important conference.

MR. MURAT HALSTEAD, in his speech at the CARL SCHURZ dinner in New York, remarked very innocently that he believed it impossible for a man to live on both sides of the Ohio river at once. HALSTEAD should know all about it. As editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, he has been trying the experiment for three years, and we are glad to know he finds his effort a failure. Newspapers and public men must identify themselves with the sections to which they geographically belong. The Ohio river is a boundary which separates two diverse sections of the country. Their interests differ, and their modes of thought and action vary. It is all very well to try and be impartial between them, and to do equal justice to both; but no paper or public man can live on both sides of the river at once. There is, necessarily, any cause of hostility between the sections; but their positions are irreconcilably different, and he who honorably serves the one cannot honestly serve the other.

THERE is no longer any valid reason for yelling "starvation" in Kansas. The actual necessities of those who were "cleaned out" by the drouth and the insect pest are said to have been amply provided for. Further begging is not only useless, but dishonorable and disgraceful. The people are not living on tenderloin, roast turkey and plum pudding, nor are they clothed in purple and fine linen. But it seems that they have, or can get, enough plain food to satisfy an average kind of hunger, while in the way of raiment they are several removes from nakedness. Agriculturally considered, the present year promises to be an excellent one. Reports from all parts of the State say that the wheat and oats look splendidly, and that an unusually large breadth of corn is being planted. There is scarcity of seed in some localities, but not sufficient to leave any considerable quantity of farm land uncultivated. Corn will be the main crop, but the yield of wheat will be larger than in other years, should no bad luck befall it between now and harvest time, and there is good reason to anticipate increased returns in the way of flax, sifaifa, castor beans, and various staple vegetables. The grasshopper problem is generally supposed to have been solved by the coldness of the past winter and the chilliness of the recent rains. All things considered, Kansas is in a fair way to retrieve all the ill-luck of the past year.

UTILIZING COAL WASTE.

In the first stages of the business of mining coal in any country or place, nothing but the best coal is used, the small coal and the slack, or dust, being thrown aside as useless. This is what is known as "Coal Waste," and an immense amount of available fuel has thus been thrown away at all our mines because it was not so good as the lump coal.

In the bituminous coal regions the waste has been much greater than in the anthracite region. A great deal of "coal dirt," as it was called, was thrown out at the anthracite mines, at first; but the operators soon learned that even the smallest grain of coal was valuable, and the lesson of using what had at first been thought to be mere refuse was learned there much sooner than with us.

Where bituminous coal mines were opened along the lines of rivers, the "slack" or fine coal was dumped into the river and left to be washed away when the floods came; and in other places it was either thrown aside in the pit along with the slate or compiled into a pile at the pit-mouth. When the pile became too big, it was an easy thing to set it on fire; and many a ton of excellent fuel has thus been either swept away by the floods, or consumed by fire. When not destroyed by either, it has been piled up with the slate, or horseback, useless for all practical purposes.

It is some consolation to those who have been pained to witness this waste to learn that this refuse or waste coal is coming, at last, to be appreciated. In the times when the price of coal was high there were men who were not slow to discover that "nut" coal, the small lumps which fall through the rough screens over which the coal as it comes from the mines is passed, was just as good for generating heat as the large coal, and that it was also much cheaper. This brought "nut" coal into general notice and demand; but the slack was still considered worthless, except for conversion into coke. Of late, however, those who have been compelled severely to study all the economies in carrying on their business, have found out that steam can be generated with slack as well as with "nut" or lump coal. It may need more care or skill in the handling; but it will burn freely, and answers all the purposes of other coal in driving an engine. The consequence is a resort to these cheaper kinds of coal, wherever they can be used successfully; and we are gradually approaching the time when every particle of pure coal, whether small or large, in lumps or mere dust, will be regarded as valuable, and will be in sufficient demand to warrant the operators to show their skill in preparing the various grades for market.

In mining bituminous coal a great deal of "slack" is necessarily made. The miner gets under the mass of coal before him by bearing-in with his pick through a soft portion of the vein near the foot of it, and much of the coal displaced by his pick, in bearing-in to enable him to force down the mass of coal from the top by wedging, is necessarily reduced to a state of dust. This is the "slack" of coal pits, and a great deal of it lies shoveled to one side, in the old pits, as worthless. That portion of it which came out of the pit with the other coal, was extracted from it by a screen, where the space between the slats was from one-and-a-half to two inches wide. The nut coal and slack all passed through these spaces together, and a smaller screen underneath served to separate the dust and fine coal from the coarser small lumps, or nut coal.

Coal is, to-day, nearly as cheap in Pittsburgh as it was in the earlier days when there was less demand for it; but, cheap as the very best quality of it is, compared with the prices that were built up during the war, manufacturers and others have found out that the smaller coals, including the slack, can all be made use of, and are much cheaper than the lump coal. Competition has, by reducing the prices of manufactures, compelled manufacturers to study closely the various items that enter into the cost of production; and a cent saved in the cost of a bushel of coal consumed amounts to dollars when the consumption runs into thousands of bushels. Why should a manufacturer pay a dollar and a half for a ton of lump coal when a ton of slack, nearly as serviceable, can be had for fifty cents? We use these figures, not as actualities, but as illustrations; and we regard it as one of the blessings that incidentally flow from hard times that it forces men into studying economy in all its bearings, and so brings about the use of valuable materials that, in the days of a ruder prosperity, were thrown aside as useless.

The pending strike in the anthracite regions has so reduced the stock of available fuel, that it has been found profitable to load up the "coal dirt" at the mines, and forward it to market, where it is in some way worked up into serviceable fuel. The waste, there, for the reasons we have before stated, has been less than here; but it has still been considerable: and the strike will not be without its beneficial uses if it teaches the operators to stop all waste, and save every atom of fuel for use.

Already, in this section of country, the slack piles that have heretofore, in our prodigality, been regarded as not only useless but encumbrances, are coming to be regarded as valuable. Every bushel of slack and small coal, now lying in waste heaps, may be made marketable, either now or in the near future. It has been a hard lesson to learn to be economical in the use of our resources; but the fact that we are learning it is one of the most encouraging signs of the times.

PERSONAL.

John Batista Johnson, the great English swimmer, intends to outswim Paul Boyton this summer. He proposes to swim across the English channel in a skin-tight dress of oiled silk, lined with buckskin.

A propos of the recent death of John Harper, senior member of the firm of Harper Brothers, a singular story is told that one day, about a month ago, Mr. Harper returned from a drive and going into his parlors seated himself before his own portrait and fell gazed at it long and earnestly. "Well, *old John Harper*," said he at length, "*your time has almost come*." A day or two afterward he was taken sick and he never left his bed again.

General Spinner, believing in the justice of the claim that Mecklenburg, North Carolina, was the first to proclaim the Independence of the States, somewhat vaguely says in reply to a letter asking him for aid to celebrate the event: "I have resigned my place here and leave the office a poor man. This is the reason why I cannot send you a more suitable amount than that of ten dollars in the check herewith inclosed."

"Why don't General Sheridan get married?" has been the query for years. Men have wondered and women have sighed, and still the gallant Phil., the conquering hero of many fields, has placidly drifted on the social tide apparently proof against all charms. But he has succumbed at last; his obdurate career is about ended. Miss Rucker, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of General Rucker, wins the prize. The marriage will not long be postponed, and will be a grand affair.

The following letter, dated May 4, 1861, and addressed "To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President C. S. A.," was exhumed at Washington on Friday in the Postoffice Department, from a large number of letters which found their way to the dead letter office in 1861: "As soon as you take possession of the White House, I would like to receive the job for refurnishing the same, which I guarantee to do on the most liberal terms. Yours respectfully, Conrad Brewster, upholsterer, No. 899 Broadway, New York." The envelope is addressed, "To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President C. S. A., Washington, D. C. To be kept till called for."

Pluck. Among the sufferers by the Oshkosh fire was General Tom Allen, editor and proprietor of the *Northwestern*, a vigorous daily. He was present and saw his office and all its material go down, and then he set about devising means for giving his subscribers the news without a break in the issue of his paper. All the other offices were burned out, and in all Oshkosh a whole font of type could not be found. He must needs go elsewhere, and at night, while the flames were slowly dying out, he boarded the train for Fon du Lac, taking with him his city editor. He then secured the assistance of the staff of the *Reporter*, and the consent to use their press. The *Northwestern* was issued the next morning, and a few hours later than usual was circulated among its subscribers in Oshkosh. This is what may be called enterprise.

SOME valuable documents lately discovered among the waste paper in the Treasury Department at Washington have been forwarded to the State Librarian of Connecticut. Among them are original letters and accounts of Silas Deane, the Connecticut diplomatist, who was sent to Congress to France as a political and financial agent of America, and who subsequently, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, negotiated the treaty of friendship and alliance with France. There are also letters from Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Robert Morris and Beaumarchais, and the original agreement under the terms of which Lafayette gave his aid to the patriots during the Revolution.

CENTENNIAL.

System of Awards—Annual Report of the Board of Finance.

In regard to the system of awards at the Exhibition the Commission issued the following circular. It is considered a great improvement on the plans used at the previous world's fairs:

First. Awards shall be based upon written reports attested by the signatures of their authors.

Second. Two hundred judges shall be appointed to make such reports, one half of whom shall be foreigners and one half citizens of the United States. They will be selected for their known qualifications and character, and will be experts in departments to which they will be respectively assigned. The foreign members of this body will be appointed by the commission of each country, and in conformity with the distribution and allotment to each, which will be hereafter announced. The judges from the United States will be appointed by the Centennial Commission.

Third. The sum of $1,000 will be paid to each commissioned judge for personal expenses.

Fourth. Reports and awards shall be based upon merit. The elements of merit shall be held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy and cost.

Fifth. Each report will be delivered to the Centennial Commission as soon as completed for final award and publication.

Sixth. Awards will be finally decreed by the United States Centennial Commission, in compliance with the act of Congress, and will consist of a diploma with a uniform bronze medal and a special report of the judges on the subject of the award.

Seventh. Each exhibitor will have the right to reproduce and publish the report awarded to him, but the United States Centennial Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and also to embody and distribute the reports as records of the exhibition.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The National Poultry Association is cackling in Chicago.

The cleansing of our city thoroughfares could just now be done "dirt cheap."

The flowers feel so outraged at the treatment of spring that they are carrying pistils.

Frontier civilization. The fire at Oshkosh destroyed no less than three "Opera Houses."

That Oshkosh fire depleted the insurance companies to the extent of $917,000, as far as heard from.

There are monks in a Turkish monastery who have not seen a woman since infancy. Happy fellows!

Notwithstanding the fact that it has the *Courier-Journal*, Louisville is agitated over the pure milk question.

The New York Legislature has passed a law authorizing free instruction in drawing in the public schools.

There is a group of fossil fishes in the Catskill regions. Rip Van Winkles of the finny tribe, unquestionably.

The staff of life. Last year our exportation of breadstuffs, of which wheat was the chief, brought us $161,198,864.

Hayti is having two costly gunboats constructed at Philadelphia, and several more are nearly ready in New York.

To such an extent is tax-fighting carried in Chicago that the Comptroller was last year obliged to borrow $3,317,229,81.

Consumers of salt will not be elated over the recent sale of a cargo at New York which was more or less mixed with arsenic.

Georgia and Tennessee don't speak to each other any more. Their Governors have had a little falling out about requisitions.

The International Congress on the history of America before its discovery by Columbus, will meet at Nancy, France, July 2.

Our composite nationality. The 313,339 immigrants who came to our shores in 1874 were drawn from one hundred and three different countries.

According to Professor Tice, the meteorologist, we may look for whooping gales about the fifteenth of June, and no stopper to the bung-hole.

Canada proposes the re-establishment of whipping-posts, on the ground that imprisonment is not an effective punishment for hardened criminals.

Ladies who attend public performances should do so without bonnets, or else modify the capillary structures with which they disfigure themselves.

The next annual convention of the National Sportsmen's Association will be held in Cleveland, June 11. A great shooting tournament is to be held.

The Michigan Legislature has just replaced the old law of 1855, "relative to the protection of the rights and liberties of persons claimed as fugitive slaves."

A new silver discovery, the second true fissure vein, has been discovered at Newburyport, Mass., and an offer of $250,000 has been made for the property.

The proposed centennial celebration of the capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen has been abandoned by the people of Vermont and Eastern New York.

A Baltimore undertaker's establishment was sold on Saturday on account of dullness of business. Among the articles disposed of were six hundred coffins.

Estimating the average expense of American travelers abroad at $1,000 each, the amount of money expended by them in Europe last year was $47,730,000 in gold.

Colorado has appointed $50,000 for the Centennial. It is proposed to make a collection of silver ores and other mineral products from every section of the Territory.

Eastern book publishers report general dullness. Much of the prevalent disregard for books is attributed by the trade to the absorbing literature of the Tilton-Beecher trial.

A newspaper was started from the far West a few days ago addressed to "the best newspaper in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania." Of course it came to the COMMERCIAL office.

Last year there were 2,524 breweries in operation in the Union, New York having 349, and Pennsylvania 346. In all New England there were only 74, Vermont having none.

The New York *Mail* can't see why he should be called "groom," since his principal duty is to look after the bride's mamma. The reason is plain. She is the *mere*.

By a recent statute in Tennessee the losing party in a lawsuit has to pay the jurymen's fees, and now the juries invariably render the verdict against the richest litigants.

A Michigan pomologist says he has, after long years of study and labor, discovered the art of imparting any desired flavor to fruit while on the tree and during the process of growth.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Allentown, Pa., shoe factories are all at work again.

Milford township, Bucks county, Pa., is excited over the supposed rediscovery of an old silver mine.

In twenty heats, 132 tons of steel were made in the new mill of the Bethlehem, Pa., Iron Company.

The Pottsville, Pa., *Journal* denounces trade unionism as responsible for the greater part of the idleness, crime and incompetency of the working classes.

Brady's edge tool factory has been removed from Mount Joy to Lancaster, Pa., where improved machinery will be introduced. It was established in 1805.

Messrs. Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia shipbuilders, have on the stocks two vessels of war for the Haytien Government. The double-turreted monitor *Terror* is receiving a new iron hull at the yard of Cramp & Sons, in the same city. Quite a number of merchant vessels are also being built at the Philadelphia and Camden yards.

A ship of fourteen hundred tons burden is being built at Bucksville, South Carolina. This is an unusual thing at the South, and the fact of the establishment of this industry in that section is another sign of returning prosperity. Ship timber abounds in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, and heretofore has been exported to Northern ship yards. To make it up into vessels at home is a sound policy, no matter whether it helps or hurts the doctrine of "free trade," or "protection," or "State rights."

The Scranton silk factory, founded some three years ago, is enjoying a season of uninterrupted prosperity, coming fully up to the expectations of its projectors. It has materially improved in every department, and its producing capacity has been increased upward of one hundred per cent. The factory is in full operation, employing 180 hands, principally girls, and working eleven hours a day, aided by the most superb machinery. The ages of the operatives vary from twelve to sixteen years. The company is now preparing 4,000 pounds of silk per month, or an average of $30,000 worth. The Scranton Silk Company's works is now the fifth establishment of that character in size and capacity to be found in the United States.

A NOTED OUTLAW.

A New Jersey Man Misses a Chance to Make Ten Thousand Dollars—The Notorious Sam Hildebrand, of Missouri, in the East.

[From the Newark, N. J., Courier, April 28.]

It was currently reported in Bergen Point yesterday, that a former neighbor of Sam Hildebrand, while living in Southwest Missouri, both saw and spoke to this murderer the day before. Subsequently the rumor was confirmed by Mr. Silas Higgins, of that city, who had not seen Hildebrand since 1850, and was unaware of the many crimes he had committed, and of the heavy rewards offered for his capture. Higgins says that on Monday afternoon the fast Western freight train bound for Communpaw, stopped near the roundhouse where he at the time was standing. Among those who got out of the caboose was a stout, thick-set man with heavy whiskers, whom he at once recognized as Hildebrand, despite the years that had elapsed since they were neighbors in Missouri. He approached him and extending his hand, said, "Why, Sam, what brought you East?" Hildebrand feigned surprise at being thus interrogated, and said that Higgins was laboring under a mistake, as his name was not "Sam." By dint of much talk Higgins finally got things down to a fine point that Hildebrand acknowledged his identity, but bade his acquaintance not to mention the fact of the meeting, as he was in trouble and was trying to escape from a Missouri official. After shaking hands he again got into the caboose and the train moved away. The mystery attaching to this meeting so wrought on the mind of Higgins that he made inquiries in New York, and learned to his dismay that he had unwittingly let slip through his fingers one of the most desperate outlaws and murderers of the Western country. In 1865 Governor McClurg, of Mo., offered $10,000 reward for Hildebrand, dead or alive, for the outrages he and his band perpetrated in Polk county, that State. It is estimated that next to Quantrel he committed more murders than any of the cut-throats that infested Southwest Missouri during and after the war. He openly defied the sheriffs of different counties, and was only compelled to flee when hard pressed by a large force of mounted men. He was last heard from in Texas, from which State he wrote an impudent letter to the Governor of Missouri. He has been reported as dead several times, but it would seem that these rumors were circulated simply to blind the authorities. Higgins is positive that he conversed with none other than this murderer.

POLITICAL.

State.

A proper man for the place: Hon. J. A. Proper is announced as a candidate for Associate Judge in Forest county.

The Democratic primary elections in Fayette county will be held on Saturday, May 15th, and the convention on the Monday following.

At the meeting of the Venango county Republican Committee on the 27th, Hon. W. S. McMullen was chosen Senatorial delegate, and Hon. J. L. Connely, J. C. Porterfield, Esq., and E. W. Smiley, Esq., Representative delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support Gen. Hartranft for Governor, and Hon. F. W. Mitchell, of Venango, for State Treasurer. Hon. M. C. Beebe, J. H. Osmer, Wm. Gates and E. E. Clapp, Esqs., were chosen alternates. The primary elections will be held on Saturday, June 5th.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing concerning the political situation in Pennsylvania, with especial reference to the fall election, concedes that General Hartranft will be the only candidate for Governor before the Republican State Convention which meets at Lancaster on the 26th inst. He further concedes that Governor Hartranft has not only lived down the slanders that were set afloat against him when first nominated for the distinguished position he now holds, but that he discharges the onerous duties of his office with integrity, energy, intelligence and dignity. All which is eminently true and complimentary to the intelligence of the *Tribune's* correspondent.

If a candidate less strong in the affections and respect of the citizens of Pennsylvania than General Hartranft were put forward by the Lancaster convention to contest the field with the Democratic nominee for Governor, it is possible that the opposition might be respectable, or even formidable. But the advantages to the Republican party of nominating General Hartranft will be to paralyze the opposition and to record an overwhelming victory, which will be of inestimable benefit to the party in the more important contest of 1876. Governor Hartranft has administered the affairs of his great office so honestly, wisely and well as to have made the call for his re-election to be more than a mere party one. In fact, party lines will be largely broken down at the fall election, for it is not only the Republican, but the people, without party distinction, who demand the Governor Hartranft shall be his own successor. Every citizen having an interest in good government is concerned that the government of Hartranft shall be continued. Changes may be desirable, and there could be no greater folly than to make a change which would place an untried man in the place of one who has been fully tried, and whose work has been in every sense, eminently satisfactory. As a citizen, soldier and statesman, Governor Hartranft is popular, because in every situation in life in which he has been, placed he has honestly and faithfully performed his whole duty. As a citizen he is most popular where he is most intimately known; as a soldier, he is most popular among soldiers, and as a statesman has popularity is greatest among the citizens of the Commonwealth whose Chief Magistrate he has been. He is so available a candidate, so strong a one, that no one disputes, or thinks of disputing, the nomination with him in his own party; and none more so than he who in the very rare and attractive spectacle of the office seeking the man, and not the man the office. This fact assures the victory of the Republican party in advance. It stems oppositions, and leaves the course free for the man whom the people, and not a mere party have chosen. As a matter of form the Democrats will hold a State Convention and nominate a candidate for Governor, but the act will be a mere formality, as the question of the Gubernatorial succession will be settled by the Lancaster next month, when General Hartranft will be nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania by the Republican State Convention.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

General.

The Richmond *Whig* advocates the choice of Mr. Lamar as Speaker of the next House of Representatives, on the ground that "he has experience, is dilligent and energetic, and knows everybody and everything."

A rare case of political self-abnegation has just occurred at Portage City, Wisconsin. The candidates for alderman of the Second ward were the editor of the village paper and the town druggist. The editor magnanimously voted for his opponent and elected him, the druggist getting 81 votes out of 160.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, Independent, says: "The main question between parties is, Which would steal the larger percentage of the public money? We may remark in confidence that the executive capacity of Ben Wade is equal to it, and that it fills us with the most lively apprehensions."

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: We defy any person to point to a single act of practical reform ever accomplished by the Democratic party. Its instincts are all selfish, and its natural tendency is toward corruption. It has never had so inefficient or so expensive a government as during the last year of Democratic reform rule.

Those scrupulous New Hampshire Democrats who insist that votes for "Natt" Head shall not be counted in the canvass for State Senator in the Third Senatorial district, are exceedingly urgent in claiming that votes for "Frank" Jones in the First Congressional district should be recognized as legal. Heads, I win; tails, you lose. Don't you see?

A Georgia Republican writes to the New York *Times*: No intelligent man can reman long in the South and not learn that the "irrepressible conflict" has not wholly ended. It is a great mistake to suppose that the leaders of the late war will not attempt to control the labor of the negro because slavery has been abolished. The name has been abolished, but not the thing.

We have been waiting two or three months to hear something from the Democratic "reform" papers in regard to the grand million dollar steal of the Democratic State Treasurer of Georgia. He was not a carpet-bagger; he was not a "nigger;" he was a high-toned Southern gentleman. We call the attention of the shouters to the Republican rascality to this little item. Perhaps it is not worth their attention!—*Buffalo Express.*

Here we have it outspoken and right from the heart. The St. Louis *Republican*—Democratic organ of Missouri—in a recent editorial said: "To-day we firmly believe a vast majority of the Northern people cherish a tenderer and more sincere regard for the rebel Lee, sleeping in his Virginia grave, than for loyal Grant, enthroned at the White House." Democracy is getting rapidly ripe. Men of the North, loyal soldiers who saved the Union, how do you like it?

A Georgia correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "It is undoubtedly true that a majority of our educated and wealthy citizens still believe in slavery—that capital should control labor, and they intend it shall. It is an error to suppose that because the war is over the contest has ended. Republican leaders in the South must boldly meet and oppose, step by step, the able and desperate men who inaugurated the rebellion and fought to establish a government built upon slavery."

The Troy *Times* thinks that "it will not be very strange if the sharp and dishonorable practice of the Louisiana White Leaguers results in Pinchback's admission to the seat he claims, immediately after the assembling of Congress in December next; and in that event the pledge-breakers will have gained nothing by their dishonesty except the unmitigated contempt of upright men and the reproachful admonitions of their own consciences, supposing them to be capable of conscientious scruples, of which we entertain much doubt."

And now we have another Jones—not the Treasurer of Georgia, but the Chief-of-Police of Atlanta—who rises to explain how he came to pay Councilman J. B. Goodwin and Police Commissioner John F. Morris $1,000 for obtaining for him his promotion from a private on the police force to be chief over the same. But this is not all. Ben. Hill says that a number of the friends of ex-Congressman Bell, in the late convention held in the Ninth district of that State, held up lofty offers to him, which he proposes to tell the people about. Hadn't this bribery business better stop, honest Democrats?

While fully recognizing the great indebtedness of the nation to its illustrious Chief Magistrate and his Administration, it should make no expression that can be misapprehended upon the question of a third term. Uncertainty on that point should not be permitted. We say this, not that there may not be Republicans who would gladly secure to the country the advantages of four years more of like administration, but because we deem it to be just, and because popular sentiment on the policy of a third term is such that the Republicans of Ohio cannot afford to have a doubt as to their position.—*Toledo Commercial.*

The venerable General Leslie Coombs does not seem to soften with age. In a recent conversation with a reporter of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* he freed his mind in this way: "I read the papers, but do not read political articles. I have so poor an opinion of Grant that I let all political questions go, because he is sure to be mixed up in some way with all of them. I think him the most reckless, obstinate and ignorant political prostitute this country has ever known. Get that word for Lord, now, as it's some more of my political faith. He is in favor of a third term, and any number of terms, and if the people are not careful the politicians will have him elected. Then Gabriel's horn will sound pleasing to my ears."

The Washington *Republican* has another enigmatical utterance on the third-term question. "He has not yet spoken, but when he does he will speak with certainty of tone, and will prove himself a loyal and patriotic citizen"—thus, in effect, says the *Republican*. This is rather indefinite. We do not believe Mr. Evarts or Judge Fullerton would admit such an answer as this. It is as ambiguous as the average Delphic oracle. A single sentence in black and white would be worth a million such utterances as this. If it is consistent with Presidential etiquette to give the Washington *Republican* authority to speak this mystery, we should think he could probably speak out boldly without fracturing his dignity.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

What the Nervous Require

What the nervous require more than anything else is invigoration. Sedatives alone will not cure nervousness. The reason that the nerves are so susceptible is that they are weak. Compensate for this deficiency of strength, and over-acute nervous sensibility disappears. The most rational, wholesome, and agreeable tonic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Medical men recommend its use for the cure of general debility, knowing it to possess strength-giving properties of the highest order, and at the same time to be a means of reforming those bodily irregularities which induce nervousness and loss of vigor. It is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, whether nervous or bilious, and is powerfully conservative of a regular habit of body. As it is notorious that those who are afflicted with weak nerves, billiousness or constipation, are peculiarly liable to the influence of malaria, it is invaluable to such persons on account of its preventive efficacy. It endows the body with health, and the mind with cheerfulness.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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THE NEW SPRING THINGS are now being shown at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, BY JOHN WANAMAKER & CO., Who are represented by MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS. All Garments worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS. The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, Ingenious Diagonals and Indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS. Pitt burghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

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GEO. A. Q. MILLER,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Notice to Stove Manufacturers and Dealers.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1875. }

A Board of Army Officers will convene at Omaha, Neb., on May 15th proximo, and remain in session a reasonable length of time, to consider and recommend a general pattern of cooking stove, to include heating and cooking stoves, to burn Anthracite coal, Bituminous coal, and wood respectively.

Stove manufacturers and dealers are invited to send to the Board, care of Chief Quartermaster, Omaha, Neb., catalogues with price lists of their stoves, both cast and wrought, suitable for purposes stated, and also to communicate any suggestions they may have to offer for the construction of stoves adapted especially to meet the wants of the army.

Rooms of Officers' quarters to be heated are usually about fifteen feet square. Cooking Stoves required for Officers' use are such as a family needs.

Barracks for men contain from 100 to 200 men.

Quartermaster General.

COLORS!
DRY AND IN OIL,
AT COST!

Having decided to discontinue the Sale of COLORS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, we offer our present stock at cost. The Stock is now full and complete, and we would be pleased to give quotations by mail or personally.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAD CO.,
Formerly Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz,
137 FIRST AVENUE.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain Information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
☞ Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, MAY 1st.

LADIES' READY-MADE DRESSES
Of All Materials and Colors.

We desire to call special attention to this Department. Having largely increased our facilities for making up LADIES' DRESS SUITS, &c., it is our intention, during the month of May, to offer our customers as beautifully attractive assortment of Garments, made up in the very best manner in the Latest Styles and at the Lowest Prices.

Shawls, Outside Garments, &c.
Now Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Woolen and Cotton Striped Shawls.
Paisley and Fine Shawls.
Mourning Shawls.

At $1, Full Size Ottoman Shawls, worth $1 75.
At $2, Spring Ottoman Shawls, extra bargains.

DRESS GOODS!
LARGE ADDITIONS OF NEW GOODS,
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!!

At 10c and 12½c, Wash Poplins, desirable colors.
At 22 and 25c, New Invisible Plaids.
At 29c, New Mohair Poingees, worth 37½c.
At 25c, different styles of New Dress Goods.
New Invisible and Illuminated Plaids.
New Fine Dress Goods of every description.
At 50c, Fine Silk Warp Poingees, choice colors.
New Poplins, Serges, De Beges, Mohairs, &c.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
Extraordinary Good Bargains,
From 25c to 75c per yard.

Black All-Wool Cashmeres,
From 62½c per yard upwards, decided bargains.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.

Black and Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 to $1 37½, Extra Good Bargains in Black Dress Silks.
At $1 50, Best Black Dress Silks yet offered at that price.
Finer Qualities Best Black Dress Silks, at low prices.
At $1 50, Choice Colored Dress Silks, worth $2.

New Goods Opening Every Day. Strictly but est, thereby Saving Time

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Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

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Passengers will find these Steamers tastefully fitted up, while the Staterooms, Saloons and Decks are large and well ventilated, the breadth of the vessel, and situated where there is least noise and motion. Smoking Rooms, Piano, Library, Pianofortes and Libraries, Bath Rooms, Barber's Shop, &c.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, 1875.

The following is the condition of the New York associated banks as reported by wire to-day:

Loans, increase	$2,342,900
Specie, decrease	3,161,900
Legal tenders, increase	3,161,900
Deposits, increase	3,115,800
Circulation, decrease	90,400
Reserve, decrease	1,961,150

Although there is a slight loss in reserve the statement is a favorable one. Notwithstanding that the May interest on the public debt has been most of it paid out there is a loss in specie of over two and a half millions, yet in that portion of the reserve which the banks really use there is a large increase, the legal tenders being augmented over three millions. The banks now hold over $11,378,475 more reserve than the law requires, the total amount of legal tenders being $57,161,900, which is a larger amount than has been held for months past.

—The local money market is quiet and without change. Although the supply of exchange is small the scarcity has not driven the banks to shipping much currency as yet. Should there be no large shipments of oil, or other articles supplied by our special industries, there is likely to be a movement of currency to the East during the coming week.

The usual Clearing House report is a fair standard by which to judge of the activity of business. The bank loans are probably as high now as they were before the panic. This being the case people cannot understand why the bank should report business dull. While the amount of money loaned is as large as it was in the fall of 1873, the report of the am-unt of checks settled through the Clearing House clearly indicates a large reduction in the volume of business. The old adage has it that "a nimble penny is better than a slow shilling," and thus aptly illustrates the present condition of affairs, that money moves slowly and performs less work than when it is in rapid circulation. One thousand dollars may be drawn from bank and returned to bank again after many days, having been the means of paying one debt, or the same thousand dollars kept in active circulation may pay ten thousand dollars of debts and get back to bank in a few days. In such cases, the bank loans would be the same, but as far as business is concerned, it would be just ten times as active in the latter instance as in the former, and would be seen in a corresponding increase of the Clearing House reports.

The following is the statement of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with May 1, 1875.

Exchanges received	$3,937,903 79
Exchanges delivered	3,097,908 79
	$7,995,817 58
Balances paid	$385,047 45
Balances received	628,047 45
	$1,252,094 90

—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to Treasurer Spinner with regard to the receipt of notes at the Treasurer's office from a national bank in Nebraska, and for which returns were at once made to said bank, says that subsequently it was ascertained that in the package so received there was included one $500 note of the issue of 1869, which was in fact a counterfeit, and which had been presented by the remittance of other moneys for it. At the request of the cashier of the bank, the Treasurer submitted for decision by competent authority whether the liability for such counterfeit now rested with the bank in question or the Treasurer. The Secretary says:

It appears from your letter that the principle upon which bank officers are held liable or relieved from liability is that the person who pays what purports to be a genuine obligation gives his warrant for the genuineness thereof, which is really a forgery, cannot recover the money paid, and that he is considered as adopting the paper when he, with better opportunities to determine upon its genuine character than possessed by any other person, pays the amount. Admitting that the courts have ruled to this effect as between private parties, the United States may always maintain the ground that its agents in redeeming spurious issues could not bring the Government within the operation of this general rule, and inasmuch as all the courts before which the question has arisen, so far as I am advised, in support of the position assumed by the Government, you can, with good reason and great propriety, demand of the bank the refund of the amount in question.

—The following new national banks, organized and authorized to commence business, are officially reported to the Comptroller of the Currency:

Bristol National bank, Connecticut. Authorized capital, $100,000; paid in capital, $50,000. John H. Swasey, President; Chas. H. Treadway, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 21, 1875.

Greenville National bank, Pennsylvania. Authorized capital, $100,000; paid-in capital, $50,000. William Ashley, Jr., President; William H. Bell, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 22, 1875.

First National bank of Millersburg, Pennsylvania. Authorized capital, $100,000; paid-in capital, $50,000. Alfred Donglass, President; Ferdinand H. Voss, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 21, 1875.

—The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$ 71,742
Legal tender notes, series of 1874	39,747,091
Legal tender notes, new issue	11,276,531
Series of 1869	298,290,278
Other notes of 1869	69,215
Two year notes of 1853	21,500
Two year coupon notes of 1853	28,900
Compound interest notes	339,420
Fractional currency, first issue	4,333,632
Second issue	11,140,119
Third issue	3,211,564
Fourth issue, first series	7,853,329
Second series	12,192,272
Third series	826,8,970
Fifth issue	11,812,331
Total	$125,614,235

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, April 30, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our markets again presented the dullness which has been so marked for the past few days, the transactions being limited to a few stocks and bonds on the Government account.

Western Union has been the most active, considerable stock changing hands, its fluctuations, however, being confined within a limit of ¼ per cent.

North Western, after opening at 41¾ rapidly rose to 42¾, with a reaction in closing dealings to 42. There are rumors that a new clique composed of the Vanderbilts and Gould have formed to advance its quotation. We mention it without expressing any opinion of its truth. It seems, however, more probable than the story which has been used to depress this stock, viz: that the Pacific trade was going to be diverted from Chicago to St. Louis and thus take the business from that road. This last would, in our opinion, be hardly a safe "point" to sell this stock "short" on, however much reason it might afford for purchasing on account of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Nebraska and other connecting roads.

Inclined to these last, parties interested talk very much higher prices, based upon their contemplated control by Union Pacific. As these stocks are all low priced, it is easier to obtain control of a through route, through their ownership, than could possibly be done by New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island or Northwestern, and the prospects of a large profit are good.

Some excitement for a time was witnessed in Wabash, as an attack was made upon the stock forcing it down from 15¾ to 14¾; it rallied, however, closing at 15¼ bid.

Pacific Mail has been entirely neglected, its price remaining stereotyped within an ⅛ of 45. There is no feature to remark in any other stock. Gold has been steady at 115⅝@115¾, with some scarcity for borrowing, loans being made at 1-64 for use. Money easy at 2 per cent.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
May 1, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	115⅝	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
5-20's, 1865, coup	118½	118½	118½			
5-20's, 1865	116½	116½	116½			
5-20's, 1867	117½	117½	117½			
5-20's, 1868	117½	117½	117½			
5-20's, 1865, new	117½	117½	117½			
10-40's, coupons	117¼	117¼	117¼			
Currency 6's	122½	122½	122½			
New 5's, coupon	119	119	119			
Western Union Tel	79¾	79¾	80	80	80⅛	80⅛
Pacific Mail	44¾	45	44¾	45	44¾	44¾
Pittsburgh	108	108	108	108	108	108
Adams Express	92	92		92		92
Wells-Fargo Express	91½	91½		91½		91½
American Express	63½	63½		63½		63½
United States Exp's	54	54		54		54
New York Central					102½	
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	93	93		93		93
Michigan Southern	76⅞			76⅞	77	76⅞
Illinois Central	124				124	
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	94				94	94
Chicago & Northw'n	42			42	42	42
Rock Island	105½	105½		105½	105½	105½
Fort Wayne	94	94		94	94	94
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅞	25⅞		25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Union Pacific	79⅞	79⅞		79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
Hartford	128				128	
Toledo	101				101	101
C., C. & I. C.	6			6	6	6
Terre Haute					7	
Tennessee, new				70		70
Tennessee, old				70		70
South Carolina, 1869				70		70
Missouri 6's				100¾		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales		
Reading, sales	95¾	
United Co's, of New Jersey	125¾	126
Oil Creek, sales	59¼	
Lehigh Valley	63¾	63¾
Central Trans. Co	42	
Empire Trans. Co., sales	55	
P. C. and St. Louis m. b., sales	77	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold closed at 115¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent on call. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5@6 per cent, with exceptionally choice at 4 per cent.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange dull at 487@487¼ for bankers' sixty days sterling, and 490@490¼ for demand.

GOLD.

Opened at 115¾ and closed at 115¾, the two extremes of the day. Borrowing rates 1-64 per diem and 3, 2, 1¼ and 1 per cent. per annum. At the close loans were flat. Clearings $45,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $1,070,000 and received for customs $432,000. Shipped to-day $253,000 gold.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed steady. State bonds quiet and nominal. Railroad mortgages quiet but firm. The stock market was very dull early in the day and prices declined, with the chief decline in Wabash. The market was steadier in the afternoon and closed dull but steady. The advance for the day ranged from 1@3 per cent. Passenger trunk lines greatest advance, Erie from 19¾ to 20¾, with the close 20¾. Western Union rose from 79¾ to 80⅛, closing at 80⅛. Union Pacific advanced 1 to 2, and closed at the highest point of the day. Transactions in the exchange at this board for April $48,852 for twenty-nine days, against $38,951 the same time last year. Sterling weighs the stock and there was a steady buying movement which may be connected with the rumor that the Boston combination had been formed to buy New shares. Union Pacific closed at the highest price made. Lake Shore closed at 76¾, North western to 43, Ohio and Mississippi to 25⅞, and Wabash to 15¾. St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred declined 1 to 2, and Northwestern recovered to 43¾. Michigan Central, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Illinois Central 1 to 2 per cent. Pacific Mail and Western Union closed at the highest figure made. Lake Shore sold at 76¾, North western to 43, Ohio and Mississippi 25⅞, Wabash 15¾, and Rock Island to 105¾. Union Pacific closed at 79¾, Quicksilver 18¾, Pacific Mail 45, Western Union 79¾, Wells-Fargo 91, American Express 63½, Adams Express 92½, U. S. Express 54, Erie 20¾, New York Central 102¾, Michigan Central 93, Lake Shore 76¾, Illinois Central 124, Cleveland & Pittsburg 94, Chicago & Northwestern 42, Fort Wayne 94, Chicago & Alton 106½, Terre Haute 7, Ohio & Mississippi 25¾, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis 80, Pittsburg 108, Toledo 101, Rock Island 105¾, Northwestern 42, Northwestern preferred 53, Milwaukee & St. Paul 27¾, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred 42, Canton 85, Wabash preferred 29, Fort Wayne 94, Terre Haute 7, Chicago & Alton 106½, Do preferred 120, Ohio & Mississippi 25¾, Clev., Col. & Cinn. 62, Burlington & Q. 115, Lake Shore 76¾, Panama 160, Illinois Central 124¾, Atlantic & Pac. Tel. 26, Union Pacific stock 77¾, Union Pacific land grant bonds 101¾, Union Pacific bonds 110¾, N. J. Central 118, Rock Island 105¾, St. Paul 37¾, Bankers' Bills 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123½	5-20's, 1867	123⅞
5-20's, 1867*	122½	5-20's, 1868	122½
5-20's, 1864*	117¾	10-40's	117¾
5-20's, 1865*	119½	New 5's*	115¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	Currency 6's	122½

*Ex-interest.

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	100	N. Carolina, old	34
Tennessee, old	70	N. Carolina, new	21
Tennessee, new	70	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	34		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1875.

The opening day of May was unfavorable in some respects for a free trade movement, and the volume of business was therefore considerably diminished in certain branches. Still there was an average movement in most respects, and the general characteristic heretofore noted. Prices were generally steady, with one or two exceptions, noted below. In grain there was a limited movement, owing to the paucity of offerings, with firm prices. Flour was in active demand, with the firm feeling noted previously, and the jobbing trade generally advanced quotations 25c per barrel. In country produce there was a firm feeling in eggs, cheese and potatoes, the latter having experienced an advance to a certain extent on speculative account. Butter was easier, but not quite so much so as if the weather had been warmer. Provisions were easier under a fair supply, and the jobbing prices on bacon, hams and lard were reduced ½@¾c. In groceries there was only an average movement, at firm prices. Dry goods and general merchandise remained unchanged, with a good jobbing trade. Lumber and building materials continued dull and unsatisfactory.

The prospects of trade for the coming month seem to be generally satisfactory, although the future of the upward movement in the matter of wheat, and several of the leading dealers advanced their prices 25c to-day. Millers, who hold large stocks purchased at the low range of advance in the West, adhere to former quotations for the present. Receipts for the week ending were 8,595 barrels against 8,801 barrels the week previous. The wholesale prices of the local millers are somewhat uncertain. We quote No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 87½@7 00; red winter do $6 50@6 75; white wheat family do $8 00@8 50; amber do $7 50@7 75; red winter wheat flour $7 25@7 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 25@6 75; sell-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $5 25 @ dozen. Buckwheat, per pound, 6c; oatmeal, $5 00@5 25. The New York *Bulletin* says "it may be said that the belief in a short crop has put the price of wheat up to a point, in many cases, so high that it cannot be brought here, or ground, by millers enough to send here, even at the 50c advance obtained on the latter for flours this week, while there is no winter wheat on this market at 50 cents."

HAY—The receipts increased a little during the past week, being 2,050 bales, against 1,695 bales the week previous. The market is steady with a fair demand. We noted sales of 1 car prime Timothy at $22 50, and 1 car mixed at $22 50. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 per ton; No. 2 $19 00@20 00; upland prairie $16 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $27 00@28 00 for No. 1; $25@26 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is an active market with a fair demand at steady prices. Receipts are liberal, having been nearly three hundred tons for the past week. Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt.; shorts at $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt.; mixed chops at $1 60@1 70 ₱ cwt.; chopped feed at $1 75 ₱ cwt.; oil meal $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

MEAL—There is little doing. We quote at $1 25@1 35 per bushel for Western, and note sales of 2 cars at $1 35; Pittsburgh mait is quoted at $1 45@1 50 per bushel.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The week's receipts were 600 barrels against 500 barrels the preceding week. Prime sound grades are scarce and in demand, at firm prices. Common apples are poor property, and are selling at 50c@$1 00 ₱ bbl; $3 50 for choice sound apples; poor to medium grades are in the request and neglected at $2 00@2 50 for prime; common at 50@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a dull market, and prices are easy. We quote at 6@7c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 4½@5c for common.

BEANS—There is a quiet market at unchanged prices. We quote prime to choice at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium $1 80@1 90; fair to good at $1 65@1 80.

BUTTER—The market to-day was slightly easier in tone, but was prevented from any marked decline by the cooler weather. The receipts by rail for the past week were 265 packages, and about the same was brought in by wagon, making an estimated supply during the week of about 40,000 pounds. The market for choice grades is fairly active, but for choice dairy rolls sold readily at 28@30c; the lower grades are quite abundant, and difficult to sell at a range of 13@20c.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 30@32c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 32@35c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The stocks of old cheese are becoming somewhat reduced, and there is a rather strong demand, at unchanged quotations, viz: 16½@16¾c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; sweitzer 16@16½c ₱ lb; Limburger full at 14@15c. New cheese come in steadily, 247 boxes having arrived during the week. While good prices prevail for butter nearly all the new cheese are made to a certain degree of skimmed milk, is unmerchantable, and consequently is undesirable, and consumers can obtain as much real nutriment from skimmed milk cheese as from that made from whole milk.

EGGS—There was a rather strong demand to-day, and it was reported that considerable parties were home made on speculation in advance of the coming Easter holidays. Receipts for the week were 1,200 dozen, against 1,000 dozen the previous week. Prices are about steady at 21 @ 22c ₱ dozen for fresh packed, and 16@18c ₱ dozen for packallows, and 09@10c ₱ dozen for pickles.

FRESH FRUITS AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries are easy at 11@11½c ₱ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 9½@10c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 21@23c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 22c ₱ lb. Mixed pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is scarce and in demand; quotable at $7 50@8 25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way. Timothy seed is quoted at $3 00@3 50 ₱ round lots; $2 75@2 90 in a jobbing way. Flax seed quoted at $1 90@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $2 00@2 25; blue grass seed $2 50; red-top do $2 00. Onion sets are in demand at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@16c ₱ gallon for cider; 10@12c for white.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $2 15@2 30 ₱ bushel. Onions dull at $3 20@3 50 ₱ barrel.

Provisions.

The market to-day was easier under the lower prices reported in the West, and a liberal supply here. The week's receipts were 8,661 pieces, and 1,668 tierces, estimated at about 500,000 pounds. Prices yesterday fell about ½@¾c on tierced hams, sugar cured shoulders, dried beef and lard. The telegraphic advices from Chicago show that pork was dull and lower, while lard closed firmer, and bulk meats steady.

BACON—Market easy. We quote shoulders at 6c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 12½c. Large sizes 14c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 14c ₱ lb; canvassed do 15½c. Sugar cured shoulders at 10¾c ₱ lb; do canvassed 10½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 14c; do canvassed 14½c; dried beef—sugar cured hips canvassed 14c; canvassed beef tongues, ₱ dozen $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is steady. We quote at $18 50@19 00 for No. 1.

LARD—The market was weakand lower here, while it closed firm in Chicago. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; half bbls do 10¾c; in buckets, 11¾c; in 3-lb caddies, 12¾c; 5-lb do, 12¾c; 10-lb do, 12¼c; 20-lb do, 11¾c; in 5-lb do, 12c; in 10-lb do, 11¾c; in 50-lb do, 10½c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 23 ₱ gallon; extra do $1 13; No. 1 do 96c; No. 2, 85c.

TALLOW—We quote at 8¾c ₱ lb for choice, and 7½@8c for medium.

HOMINY—Barrels quoted at $4 50@4 75 ₱ bbl; sacks at $2 50 ₱ bushel.

CRACKERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 soda, 9c ₱ lb; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 butter, 9c; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 pilot, 8c; No. 2 do, 7c; No. 1 extra pilot, 9c; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 family, 9c; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 sugar, 9c; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 oyster, 9c; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 wine, 9c; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 ginger, 9c; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 lemon, 9c; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 graham, 9c; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 milk, 9c; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 sugar, 9c; No. 2 do, 8c; No. 1 soda, 9c

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 2, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.768	41	56	W.	Brisk	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.854	45	38	W.	Brisk	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.987	41	48	W.	Gentle	Cloudy.

Mean barometer....29.869 Highest thermom. 50
Mean thermometer.. 42 Lowest thermom. 38

Personal.

Jos. McClurg will open in a few days his new store, No. 72 Wood street, with a choice stock of imported Domestic Cigars. Mr. McClurg is well known as one of the largest cigar manufacturers in the city.

Diamonds! Diamonds! Diamonds!

$500,000 bankrupt stock of diamonds to be sold without reserve positively for two days only. Dealers and private buyers' attention are called to the above to be sold at the Grand Central Loan Office, 35 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building. Lovers of precious gems will find it for their interest to call and examine the above mentioned stock. Diamonds ranging from one-fourth to twenty carats each. Emeralds, rubies, &c.

Death of Ammann.

Martin Ammann, who was beaten by roughs in a South Side saloon on the night of Saturday, April 24, died last Saturday morning, just a week from the time of receiving his injuries. Coroner McCallin, upon receiving notice of the death of Ammann, proceeded to his late residence on Mt. Oliver, where a jury was impaneled and sworn, after which the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday. John Fischbach and Charles Hoffman, two of the men charged with beating the murdered man, are in jail. Fell, or Zell, the man who is alleged to have thrown the glass, is still at large.

Church Dedication.

Yesterday morning the new Catholic church at Millvale was dedicated with impressive ceremony by Rt. Rev. M. Domenec. Rev. Kyscinth, of the Capuchins, celebrated mass, and Revs. A. P. Gibbs, of St. Mary's, Lawrenceville, and G. S. Grace, of the Cathedral, attended the Bishop on his throne. Old St. Joseph's choir furnished the music, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop. The church is a neat brick structure, finished exteriorly and interiorly in a tasteful manner, and we learn is almost free from debt. The congregation numbers about one hundred and twenty families, and includes German and English-speaking population.

An Evening of Recitations.

Elsewhere is made the announcement of a charming entertainment to be given next Friday evening, at Library Hall, for the benefit of the Ladies' Charitable Association of the Homeopathic Hospital. The entertainment is to consist of a series of recitations (not serious) by Clinton Lloyd, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, a gentleman of rare talent, who is much sought after in literary and official circles in that city, on account of his genius for original skill in delineations of character, especially in some of its comic phases. It is hoped that the friends of the hospital will turn out en masse on this occasion, and fill the house to repletion.

A Curiosity.

Mr. William Anderson, the well known dealer in fruits and vegetables, whose stand occupies a prominent place in the Diamond market, sends to this office a curious bunch of onions. The bunch consists of three of the vegetables, and they are firmly bound together, about three inches from their roots, by one of the ears of a small pair of scissors. The scissors were evidently dropped in the Virginia garden from which the onions were pulled up, and the vegetables had sprouted through the ring of the piece of hardware. The onions have grown to a thickness beyond the capacity of the band, and are, in consequence, pressed out of shape. The scissors present every appearance of having been long buried in the earth.

Prison Board Meeting.

The Board of Prison Inspectors of the county met on Saturday, Judge Ewing presiding.

A communication from George Albree, of the Board of Management of the Allegheny county Workhouse, was read, stating that being unable to perform the duties of his position, he was obliged to tender his resignation, to take effect June 1. On motion, same accepted, and James P. Fleming was elected to fill the vacancy.

Judge Sterrett offered a preamble and resolutions on the retirement of George R. White, Esq., who recently resigned his position as a member of the Board. The arduous, valuable services of Mr. White are referred to, and expressions of regret at parting with him, set forth. The paper was unanimously adopted.

After the transaction of routine business, the Board adjourned.

The Allegheny Superintendency.

A new candidate for the position of Superintendent of schools in Allegheny city has appeared in the person of Prof. T. Jeff Jones, and from what we learn he promises to be one of the leading contestants at the convention on Tuesday, to-morrow, evening. Prof. Duncan is late coming out because he only decided to do so after earnest solicitation of directors, teachers and friends of the system. We can say for the Professor that he fills the bill, possessing viz: "literary and scientific acquirements and skill and experience in the art of teaching" as required by the act of Assembly. For the past year he has held the principalship of the Lawrence schools and a similar position in the Washington schools, this city, in both of which places he has given great satisfaction.

South Side Citizens' Meeting.

A meeting of citizens of the Thirty-second ward was held on Friday evening for the purpose of discussing the water question. Mr. A. P. Norton occupied the chair and Samuel Frank acted as secretary.

After some discussion, resolutions were passed requesting Councils to accept the proposition of the Monongahela Water Company to supply the hill wards, and setting forth that if not accepted promptly, the hill wards will be justified in resisting the payment of both water and fire tax, now being assessed, for which we have no benefit."

A committee was appointed to make preparations to hold a meeting of all the hill wards at an early day.

Convention adjourned to meet at the call of said committee.

Drunkenness and Exposure.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Bridget Keough, who was found dead on the roadside in Lower St. Clair township, about a mile and a half from Brownstown. The evidence developed the following facts: The deceased, in company with her husband and a grown up son, left their home in Baldwin township Saturday morning, and came to the city. In the evening the husband went home, leaving his wife and son in the city. Some time afterward Mrs. Keough and son started for home, going as far as Brownstown on a street car. Both were under the influence of liquor. The son reached home about three o'clock in the morning, and stated that he left his mother lying in the road. Parties who went in search of her found Mrs. K. lying face downward, dead. She had died from the effects of drunkenness and exposure. Deceased was fifty-four years of age, and was the mother of seven children.

A Well Known Citizen Reported Insane.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received last night from Memphis: "The *Appeal's* Holly Springs, Miss., special to-night says a passenger on the Northern bound train, supposed from his baggage to be W. C. Duncan, of Pittsburgh, was found to be totally insane, and the conductor placed him in the charge of a man there who allowed him to escape, and he is now at large in the woods. He was well dressed, and had a large sum of money in his possession.

The late hour at which the above was received prevented the making of any inquiry, but it may have reference to Mr. William C. Duncan, a well known citizen here. Mr. Duncan was for a long time in the dry goods business at the corner of Market street and Fourth avenue. Latterly, we believe, he was in the boot and shoe business on Market street, near Fifth avenue. He was one of the plaintiffs in the suit contesting the will of his uncle, the late James Duncan, the oil millionaire. It will be remembered that Bishop Simpson, for himself and for the Methodist church, was left by the will large sums of money, and, if we mistake not, the Bishop was one of the executors.

Accident to Mr. Wm. Semple.

About noon Saturday Mr. Wm. Semple, the well known dry goods merchant, met with an accident which caused painful injuries. Between twelve and one o'clock Mr. Semple took a seat in his buggy in front of his store to drive home to his dinner. He was driving along Ohio street at a pretty brisk pace and just as he came opposite the Penitentiary one of the bolts by which the tongue is attached to the vehicle came out, allowing the low of the tongue on that side to drop about the heels of one of the horses. This, of course, frightened them, and the driver jumping out, at Mr. Semple's request, to see what was the matter, frightened them still further and they dashed toward the stable at the rear of Mr. Semple's residence, on Irwin avenue, at a rapid pace. As he came to the corner of that street Mr. Semple seeing he could not control them, endeavored to get the vehicle upon the street railway track which was clear, thinking perhaps they would run up there and could then be checked. The fugitive team, however, were bent on reaching the stable and tried to make the turn at the alley behind Irwin avenue, in doing which one of the horses dashed his head through a window of Rhoda's confectionary doing several dollars worth of damage. Mr. Semple was thrown forward out upon the pavement, alighting on his hip, which was badly bruised. He was supported to his house and received medical attendance. The bruises sustained are quite painful.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"St Slocum," a sensational drama by C. W. Tayleur, is offered at the Opera House for every evening during this week, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees. The Frank Frayne combination bring this new attraction. They are known here for their successful attempts at the thrilling and wonderful, and we see by indications that "St Slocum" gives them unusual opportunity for the introduction of their most marvelous effects. Another fine bill, with new incidents and effects, furnishes the foundation for the plot of the drama. Give "St" a hearing.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Miss Minnie Rainforth will rain forth sweet vocal effects at Trimble's, this week. The Praeger family, the Snow Brothers and their dogs, the Zanfretta pantomime company, Johnny Heron, Joe Lange, Hermine, Lucy Cliffton and Harry W. Williams will fill out the company and make it one of the best of the year.

A Great Event.

Managers are not in the habit of playing two "stars" at once; but on Monday evening next, 10th inst., at Library Hall, we are to have a grand treat, in the shape of a performance for the benefit of Mr. Henry E. Abbey, well known here as at one time treasurer at the Opera House, in which Mr. Edwin Adams, Lotta the delightful, and E. A. Locke will appear. The bill will consist of "Wild Oats," with Lotta as *Jane Gammon*, Edwin Adams as *Rover* and *Mr. Locke* as *Sim;* and "Nan the Good-for-Nothing," Lotta as *Nan*, Adams as *Harry* and Locke as *Tom*. The sale of reserved seats will begin at Hale's music store on Thursday morning next.

THE NEW RAILWAY.

New Route to the West Projected from Pittsburgh—Powerful and Important Railway Interests Combined in the Project—The Features of the Plan—Statement of Its Advantages.

The question of a new route from this city to the West has been agitated for some years, and its importance has been fully recognized by those who have given attention to the needs of our manufacturing and commercial interests. It now seems that the matter has assumed such definite shape, and is in charge of such capitalists, that its early and satisfactory consummation is assured. For some days rumors concerning the matter have been in circulation, and Thursday evening the Allegheny *Mail* editorially foreshadowed some of the features of the project. We have omitted to mention the matter until we could assure ourselves of the authenticity of the plan, although intelligence on this subject reached us several days ago. It is now stated by what is considered reliable authority that the rumors are founded on an authentic basis, and that surveys are made and funds subscribed for the completion of the connecting link of railway needed to form the route which will establish not only a competing line of railway to Chicago, but will also bring into this city two competing lines in the coal and iron traffic between Pittsburgh and the lake shore.

FEATURES OF THE PROJECT.

The principal parties in the new project are stated to be the Baltimore and Ohio, the New York and Erie and the New York Central Railroads. It is proposed to build a line of railroad from this city to Youngstown, Ohio, at which point the new road will connect with the Cleveland and Mahoning branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway which is leased by the New York and Erie Railway, and with the Mahoning branch or the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad operated by the New York Central combination. It is also stated that by means of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, the Baltimore and Ohio road will obtain a route from Youngstown to its Chicago Junction, making a route to Chicago of about equal length with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway, by the connections opened to its Cleveland and Mahoning branch, will have a direct route between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which will not vary at any one point much over ten miles from an air-line. The reason assigned for the connection of the New York Central with the project is, that by means of the Jamestown and Franklin, and Mahoning branches of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, it can form a direct route from this city to the lake shore at Ashtabula, whence, over its trunk lines, it can ship freight from this city, both to the East and the West, besides obtaining a large share of the coal and iron freights between Pittsburgh and Lake Erie.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE.

The article already alluded to gives the main features of the route with substantial correctness, except in stating the length of the line to be built to Youngstown. The distance to Hazelton, Ohio, two miles this side of Youngstown, where the Cleveland and Mahoning road terminates, is sixty-two miles by the Fort Wayne Railroad's line. Our information is that the new route will be built on an interior line which will shorten that distance to about sixty miles. The means of gaining access to this city as stated in the article referred to is hardly to be considered as the approved route. The question of connecting the new road with the Baltimore and Ohio road presents the main difficulty in this project; but we are informed that this question has been satisfactorily solved although no definite announcement is given to the public. The article referred to says that "surveys have been made and funds subscribed to build the connecting line to Chicago, and we are gratified to-day to be able to assure our readers that the work undertaking is in good hands, and must eventually, and at no great distance, become an accomplished fact. As we are informed, the surveyed route for the new road leaves Allegheny by way of Butcher's Run, and taking Chartiers in almost air line for almost seventy miles, connects with the existing line belonging to the opposition combination at Youngstown, Ohio. This gives a route, but eleven miles longer than by way of Crestline and Fort Wayne, and passing through the richest portions of Ohio and Indiana, reaches Chicago, Indianapolis and St. Louis, over easy grades and moderate curves. The route is now in full operation, with the exception of the link of seventy miles between here and Youngstown. To build this link, it will cost about thirty thousand dollars per mile, or two millions of all. Five hundred thousand of this have been subscribed by the Baltimore and Ohio road, the same by the New York and Erie and New York Central, respectively, leaving but a half million to be subscribed by the towns and people along the route, which it is expected will be met promptly. Ground is to be broken within sixty days, the line put through vigorously, and before the Centennial, it is hoped the route will be open for travel. The connection must then be made via the Union bridge to the "Point" in Pittsburgh, thence along the Monongahela River to the Connelsville branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and the route is complete from the Mississippi to the seaboard.

THE NEW ROUTE AND PITTSBURGH INTERESTS.

The advantages which are expected to accrue to the manufacturing and commercial interests of Pittsburgh are set forth in the following communication from a gentleman who who has given considerable attention to the needs of those interests, and their connection with the subject of railway transportation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The project of building a new railroad from this city to Youngstown, O., by which means a new route to the West will be opened up for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the New York Central and Erie roads will be introduced as competitors, for the forwarding business of this city, is a most important one and its consummation will be one of the greatest events in the business history of this city in many years. Such a route as that described will, in my opinion, make it complete, and enable it to command a large share of the immense freighting business of Pittsburgh, and to utterly and forever terminate the monopoly which the Pennsylvania Company has exercised for so many years over our Western business, to the detriment of our trade and manufactures. A cursory review of its effect upon some of the leading branches of business will show the immense and profitable business which this road will obtain, and its beneficial effect upon our city.

ITS EFFECT ON IRON AND STEEL INTERESTS.

Take first the leading industry of Pittsburgh —the manufacture of iron and steel. The statistical report of the business of Pittsburgh for 1874, published by the COMMERCIAL last February, shows that over three hundred thousand tons of ore are annually transported from the lake ports to Pittsburgh. The rate paid for this transportation is about $2 25 per ton. The same source informs us that about 200,000 tons of pig metal and muck bar are brought from the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys to this city, on which the rate charged by the Fort Wayne is $1 75 per ton. These are the cheapest kinds of freights transported by any railroad (except coal), and the railroad pays nothing for loading or unloading the cars, so that I feel justified in saying that with a business of such volume, the new line could make money by reducing the rates. Placing this class of freights on a similar basis with others, where active competition exists, will probably reduce charges, to an extent, that when the increased volume, sure to follow such a reduction, is taken into account, will effect a saving, on these two articles of raw material alone, of over a million of dollars annually. This does not take into account the reduction, which will follow the opening of the new line, in the cost of the merchant bar iron and iron and steel manufactures, in the western cities. It may not generally be known that the Pennsylvania Company has for some years, by means of its freight tariff, prohibited the shipment of Pittsburgh manufactures to the lake ports, to be conveyed thence by water to the cities of the Northwest, thus forcing the freight of this class over the main line of the Fort Wayne road. The new route will open all the lake ports to our manufactures, besides supplying a direct opposition route to Chicago. I think it an understatement to say that the reduction in freights consequent on this project will effect a saving in the manufacture of far iron of fully three dollars a ton, which in itself is sufficient to ensure a lasting and certain foundation of prosperity to the Pittsburgh iron and steel interests.

The shipment of coal and coke to the Northwest by means of this route will be greatly facilitated and cheapened, as well as the shipment of coke to the Cleveland and Shenango and Mahoning Valley iron works, in which the new line will have especial advantages by virtue of its connection with the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad. The Pennsylvania Company has for some time refused to give to the public any statistics of the coal shipments over their lines, from which it is a fair deduction that they feared to attract competition. On such partial and conjectural estimates as could be made, it is safe to say that the advantage to Pittsburgh in this respect is second only to that promised to the iron manufacturers.

The late discussion of the question of freight rates, as affecting the grain, flour, produce and provision trades of Pittsburgh, leaves no room for doubt as to what can be done in these branches of our commercial interests. The opening of the competing route to Chicago, running through the best agricultural districts of Ohio and Indiana, the free use of lake transportation to bring supplies to this center, and the health influences generally which the establishment of a thorough coupetetion in the freighting business for these departments of our trade, will effect a perfect and permanent cure of those evils concerning which our grain merchants have been in constant agitation. Latterly, we believe, he was in the boot and shoe business on Market street, near Fifth avenue. The arduous, valuable services of Mr. White are referred to, and expressions of regret at parting with him, set forth. The paper was unanimously adopted.

After the transaction of routine business, the Board adjourned.

LETTER FROM DULUTH.

Our Correspondent Has Further Experience With the Swindling Fraternity—Resumption of Navigation at St. Paul—Duluth Still Ice-bound.

DULUTH, MINN., April 27, 1875.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As I came through St. Paul there was great rejoicing there in consequence of the arrival of two steamers, the first of the season, and since the arrival of the first steamer in this northern latitude is considered the close of the winter, it is no wonder that it causes joy among the people.

Here there are no indications of the opening of navigation. The lake is still covered with good solid ice as far as the eye can see, and teams are still crossing to and from Superior.

It is said that there is a solid field of ice extending one hundred miles down the lake. There is no prospect of opening of navigation on Lake Superior before the 15th or 20th of May. Captain Ray of the Ray House told me to-day that he doubts about getting out much before June. However strong easterly winds may break up the ice sooner than is now expected.

In my last letter I wrote you an account of an introduction to two gamblers on a train, and may as well now tell your readers of a similar experience in Chicago.

While sitting in the Palmer House early in the morning, a bland young gent stepped up, smiling, bowing and said, "How are you, old Doctor Heichhold?" I told him he had the advantage of me, as I did not exactly recognize him. Supposing that the bold company would abide by his decision—if he said they were legally liable they would pay the bill. The chairman, therefore, thought it would not be wise to order warrants now, as the money would come out of the police appropriation and could not be replaced there when the bolt works did pay, as the money would then have to go into the general fund.

Several members coincided with the chairman, and by consent consideration of the matter was postponed until next meeting, expecting that in the meantime the bolt solicitor and the company would come to an agreement. The police pay-roll for April, amounting to $6,296 25, was then presented and approved, after which the committee adjourned.

CITY FINANCES.

Report of the Controller for April.

Controller Snodgrass makes the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the city treasury for the month of April:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond market	$3,911 88
Fifth ward market	2 00
Fifth avenue market	372 22
South Side market	276 72
Street engineering	102 75
Twenty-third ward market	26 76
Monongahela wharf	760 00
Allegheny wharf	182 77
South Side wharf	200 00
Interest—bank balances	700 55
Building inspection	61 00
Weighing coal—private scales	160 50
City tax, 1874	5,419 76
Tax tax, 1874	1,497 38
Old city special tax, 1874	2 5 76
Business tax, 1874	4,276 24
Water rents, 1874	68 14
Streets, grading and paving	3,259 55
Vehicle licenses	2,600 00
Water works	412 00
Mayor's office, Hon. W. C. McCarthy	1,883 66
Rents	130 37
Aldermen—fines	19 00
Temp. Loan Bonds, Penn Avenue	
Act, Interest	31,809 00
Publishing Ordinances	15 00
Penn Avenue Grading Fund	1,820 00
Street and Sewer Impr't Fund, under 50 per cent. Ordinance	5,428 71
Penn Avenue Grading Fund, under Penn Avenue Act	1,151 72
Borough East Birmingham, Special Tax, 1874	1,417 43
Borough Mt. Washington, 1874	69 35
W. W. Int. and Sink. Fund Tax, 1874	2,209 19
	$ 78,909 37

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$149,442 80
Fire Department	11 50
Water Rentals	15,052 50
Water Bonds, Interest	129,744 00
Street and Sewer Improvements	2,143 00
Per'al House Certificates Redeemed	40,000 00
Fire Department Loan Interest	7,000 00
	$348,414 90
Balance in Treasury March 31, 1875	$229,817 51
Receipts for April	78,909 37
Total	$348,417 91
Disbursements in April	$348,414 90

CITY SURVEYS.

Meeting of the Committee—Street Grades in New Districts.

A meeting of the Survey Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held on Saturday evening. Mr. Aull in the chair.

A petition was presented for the re-location of Alder street, which was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Breed, Morrison and Nesbit.

The remonstrance against the location of Hoffman street, Thirty-second ward, was called up and action postponed.

Action was also postponed on the ordinance locating Spruce street.

The petition for locating the center line of Meyran street, Fourteenth ward, was affirmatively recommended.

The petition for the change of location of Edgerton avenue was called up and action postponed.

The ordinance vacating a portion of Lake street was affirmatively recommended, as was also the petition for establishing the grade of said street.

The engineer reported on an ordinance establishing the grade on Center street, Twenty-first ward, that the grade of the street had been established on Winslow street. The report was accepted.

Mr. Breed, from the sub-committee on the grade of Brady street, from Forbes street to Fifth avenue, reported in favor of a uniform grade between the points named, and to adhere to the full on Forbes street, doing so in the full view of the fact that it will involve a rise of about fifteen feet per hundred. The report was accepted and an ordinance ordered to be reported in accordance with the recommendation.

Mr. Shaltenbrand moved the appointment of a committee to examine the location of streets in the sixteenth ward, between Woolslayer's and Edelburn's places. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Shaltenbrand and Chisholm appointed as the committee.

The pay-roll for the month, amounting to $744 04, was presented and approved.

A committee consisting of Messrs Shaltenbrand, Breed and Seibert was appointed to lay before some means to reimburse the survey corps for money paid for transportation.

Adjourned to meet Thursday afternoon.

FIRE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Building Totally Destroyed—Heavy Loss.

Early on Saturday morning the building occupied as a summer garden and lager beer hall by Jacob Beorr, on Mt. Oliver, a short distance from the head of the inclined plane railway, was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely destroyed, together with its contents, before it could be checked. A lamp was placed in a table and allowed to burn all night, and it is supposed to have exploded. Citizens turned out and did all that could possibly be done with the small amount of water obtained from cisterns. The building is valued at $5,000, upon which there is an insurance of $4,000 in the Birmingham Insurance Company, and the Mt. Oliver Mutual, and $1,000 on its contents, in the M. & M. Company.

Incendiarism in Allegheny.

A little before one o'clock yesterday morning the Allegheny Fire Department was called to the corner of Perry and Chestnut streets, where fire had been discovered in the house of Casper Sauers. The flames, which were in the doorway at the rear of the building, were extinguished before any serious damage was done. Investigation showed that an armful of hay had been placed against the door and a lighted match applied to it, proving conclusively that it was the work of an incendiary. A few minutes after the firemen had departed for their houses another alarm carried them back to the same locality. This time it was found that two unoccupied buildings near that of Mr. Sauers had been fired in precisely the same way—that is, by means of hay piled against the doors. In this instance, as in the first, the fire was speedily put out. The damage is very light.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Summary of Operations on its Leased Lines.

The Pennsylvania Company, says the *Financial Chronicle*, of May 1st, is now well known as the branch corporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, which operates the leased lines west of that city. We have just obtained official reports of the operations on all the roads in the Pennsylvania Company's system for the year 1874.

The *Chronicle* then gives a full report of each road, beginning with those which are directly controlled by leases now held by the Pennsylvania Company as lessee or assignee.

The roads operated by the Pennsylvania Company are embraced under two separate classes. First: those controlled by leases now held by the company; and secondly, those controlled by leases to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, which latter company the Pennsylvania Company controls through the ownership of a majority of its stock.

The following roads are controlled through leases held by the Pennsylvania Company as original lessee, or as assignee, except the Indianapolis and Vincennes Road, which is owned:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad; Lawrence Railroad; Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad; Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad; Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad; Toledo, Tuscarawas Valley and Canal Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad.

The roads named in the following list are controlled by the "Pennsylvania Company" through a stock ownership in the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway:

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway; Chartiers Railroad; Little Miami Railroad; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway; Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway.

The reports of operations on several of these roads have already been published in detail in the COMMERCIAL. We have only space at present for a summary of the whole.

The result of the operations of the fifteen railroads embraced in the whole system, for the year 1874, appears by the table following to have been $24,405,089 gross earnings, $15,798,126 operating expenses, and $8,719,473 net earnings. The payments for rentals, interest, &c., were $8,072,521, leaving a net balance of about $648,000 profit. The company, however, has large resources in the shape of securities of leased lines, from which its income in 1873 was $1,075,396, and possibly larger in 1874, and out of which dividends on its stock are paid.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.	Rental, interest and pay'ts.
P., Ft. W. & C.	$ 8,998,672	$ 5,353,230	$ 3,645,442	$ 2,995,014
New & Res. Val	352,319	131,267	221,051	149,977
Cleveland & P.	2,407,588	1,407,256	1,000,332	60,837
Erie & Pitts	877,613	490,226	387,389	383,448
P., C. & St. L.	2,977,826	1,916,107	1,061,719	1,040,000
Jeff'son, M. & I	1,348,982	820,512	519,070	497,652
C., A. & V.	211,816	160,254	51,562	246,280
Mans. & A. L. M	67,858	52,953	12,904	12,230
Tol. Trk. & East	121,845	92,615	29,237	29,232
Indian'p. & Vin	274,589	187,780	86,809	85,369
Pitts. C. & St. L	3,573,316	2,576,534	996,782	845,091
P., C. & I. C.	1,485,247	1,109,756	375,490	420,803
C., C. & I. C.	3,863,822	2,929,842	933,979	1,272,901
Chartiers	91,166	59,504	31,661	18,651
Cin. & Mus. Val	429,828	433,428	deficit.	111,623
Total	24,209,689	15,600,236	8,719,473	8,672,321

Profit—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, $692,128; New Castle and Beaver Valley, $61,124; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, $1,000,332; Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis, $21,445; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, $153,686. Total profit, $1,171,262.

Loss—Lawrence, $4,323; Erie and Pittsburgh, $43,962; Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh, $63,634; Indianapolis and Vincennes, $127,655; Little Miami, $72,949; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, $336,754; Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, $115,223. Total loss, $1,123,418.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Board of Guardians of the Poor will meet this afternoon.

THE Pittsburgh firemen will receive their warrants for April, to-day.

SATURDAY was the first pay day since the resumption of work in the rolling mills.

AT THE opening of business, May 1st, the total funds in the city Treasury amounted to $3 01.

ONE of the cylinders for the new Lowry engine was successfully cast at Hartupee's foundry on Saturday.

CHIEF ROSS, of Allegheny, proposes to protect the interests of U. S. Treasury licensed keepers for selling "bock" beer on Sunday.

ELLEN CAULEY, who smashed things at Scheck's saloon, on Grant street, Allegheny, Friday evening, got six months in the Workhouse.

PATRICK MCKEE was yesterday retired to Claremont for sixty days, for disorderly conduct, by Mayor McCarthy. This was Pete's second offense.

WILLIAM STEWART, aged fifty years, a farmer residing on the Brownsville road, near the Monongahela bridge, when the latter was in flames from the rail, died suddenly of heart disease Friday evening.

MANY wild ducks hovered over the Allegheny yesterday, and a number of persons near the Ewalt Street Bridge, employed themselves in slaying at random.

THE Common Pleas No. 1, on Saturday, refused to dissolve the injunction restraining the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company from the opening and grading of Sarah street, South Side.

ON Saturday morning a collision occurred between freight trains in the Panhandle railroad tunnel. No person was hurt and the damage to property was not extensive.

THE Local Inspectors are considering the case of Wilbur Hendrickson, engineer of the towboat James Blackmore, charged with scalding a deck hand to death.

REV. D. H. A. MCLEAN, who is a candidate for Superintendent of the Allegheny city schools, was the first Principal of our present Allegheny High School. He is now a resident of Mansfield.

ABOUT twenty-five Allegheny urchins engaged in a fight yesterday on Concord street, in which stones were used quite freely. Two of the combatants, named Thomas and Cunningham, were arrested and locked up.

IN referring to Recorder Richardson's candidacy for a second term, the *Mt. Oliver Times* says: "Ralph has made a very competent official, and by his accommodating and genial disposition has made numerous friends."

JOHN RICHBASCH appeared before Deputy Mayor Shaffer, Saturday, and preferred a charge of larceny against Wm. Kernan, alleging that he stole a barrel of ale from prosecutor's wagon. Arrested and held for a hearing.

IT has been discovered that the Italian girl, Madelaine Dainigo, who was charged before Mayor McCarthy with the larceny of a lot of jewelry from Mary Ferrell, is not of sound mind and, consequently, the prosecution has been dropped.

THE window of R. & W. Jenkinson's tobacco warehouse, on Liberty street, was broken into at about five o'clock last evening and a lot of paper valuables carried off. Two ragged boys were observed near, at about that time, and are supposed to have been the thieves. No arrests or clue.

THE alarm of fire from box 62, Independence Engine house, shortly before eleven o'clock on Saturday night, was caused by the burning of a bed in a dwelling on Twenty-second street, between Penn and the Smallman street, Twelfth ward. The loss was trifling.

YESTERDAY a young man named Gossett, of Allegheny, attempted to get on a freight car in the vicinity of Wood's Run. As the train was moving at the rate of about six miles an hour, the young man failed to make the connection, and was thrown upon the ground and severely bruised.

THREE sacks of feathers were stolen from the store of R. Dickey & Co., on Water street, Friday afternoon. The same day the thief took the feathers to an upholsterer and offered to sell them. One of the employes happened to be present in search of his property, and the thief recognizing him, dropped the feathers and ran.

A CORRESPONDENT representing the insurance companies interested in the fire at the Work House, visited that institution Saturday, in company with Mr. Shaler, the master builder, and Mr. Moser, the architect, for the purpose of fixing the amount of damages. They will report to-day. The loss, it is said, will not exceed $75,000.

THREE frame dwellings in Observville, on the Steubenville pike, a short distance west of Temperanceville, were destroyed by fire Friday afternoon. The flames were discovered by Andrew McCartney, and were occupied by Messrs. Harris, Cassidy and Gould, respectively. Loss on buildings about $5,000. No insurance. Defective flue.

THE Castle Shannon miners who struck for higher wages recently, went to work Saturday morning, but before they had been at it long Keeling's men came down and induced them to quit. The men are out at both of Keeling's pits, as are also the Castle Shannon miners and those at the Mansfield coal works. There was a meeting of the strikers on Mount Oliver, Saturday morning, and it is feared there is a general cessation of work. We learn, however, that the Castle Shannon miners will resume work to-day at three and a half cents.

For the Latest Styles

of Furniture go to WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s MWF

The Table of Sewing Machine Sales for 1874

shows that the Singer is in excess of its highest competitor 148,852 machines, and sold more machines in 1874 than the Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Remington, Grover & Baker, Remington Empire and Wilson all combined.

It will hardly be denied that the superiority of the Singer Machines is fully demonstrated—at all events, that their popularity in the household is unquestionable.

SALES 1874.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. sold 241,679 machines; Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., 92,827; Howe S. M. Co., estimated, 35,000; Domestic S. M. Co., 22,700; Weed S. M. Co., 20,495; Grover & Baker S. M. Co., estimated, 20,000; Remington Empire S. M. Co., 17,698; Wilson S. M. Co., 17,525.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

New and Standard Law Books.

A large stock just received. Jas. B. Dodge & Bro., 127 Fifth avenue.

Fine Furniture of All Kinds

at low prices at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street.

You can buy Chamber Sets

from $35 00 to $650 00, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s. MWF

Portrait Frames

in gilt or walnut,
in great variety,
at reduced prices,
at S. BOYD & CO.'S,
66 Fifth avenue.

Best and Cheapest Parlor Furniture

at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s, MWF
Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

To Housekeepers.

If you want a fine
pier or mantel glass
at a bargain
you will find it at
S. BOYD & CO.'S,
66 Fifth avenue.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Clinton, St. Paul; Raven, Cairo; Belle St. Louis, Missouri river; Columbia, Caledonia, Chester, Memphis; Yazoo, New Orleans.—Departed—Ironsides, Cairo; Raven, Hannibal. River rising slowly. The current is full of logs, trees &c. Weather clear and cold; ice formed last night.

EVANSVILLE, May 2.—Weather clear and cold; mercury 31 to 48. Ice formed light. Up—Cons. Millar, Joe. A. Wood and tow, Jno. Gilmore and tow, Peytona and T. S. Miller. Down—Fair Grey Eagle, Florence Lee, Andy Baum and Morning Star. No business.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—Arrived—Belle of Texas, Pine Bluff. Departed—Louisville, Charles Morgan, Cincinnati; John F. Tolle, New Orleans; Grand Lake No. 2, Louisville; Glencoe, St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—River rising slowly, with 10 feet 6 inches in canal and 6 feet 6 inches in Indian chute. Arrived—Charles Bowen and barges, Pomeroy; Cobb Cecil, Ironton; Minnecola, Memphis; Hanily, Madison; Thompson Dean, James D. Parker and Alex. Swift, Cincinnati; Nail City and barges, St. Louis; Fawn, Mt. Vernon; Nashville, Tennessee river. Departed —Nashville and Minnecola, Cincinnati; Means and barges and Nail City and barges, Wheeling; Alex. Swift and barges, Tennessee river; Jas. D. Parker, Memphis; Cobb Cecil and barge, Ironton. Weather clear and pleasant.

THE CLASS OF INVALIDS WHO VISIT THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

Within the last three or four years, about one-third of the patients at these Springs have been ladies from all parts of the world suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, spinal, liver, skin and stomach ailments. These waters have been remarkably successful in curing spinal ailments, a class of diseases from which so many ladies suffer, and for which so little is accomplished by drugs.

A few weeks' course of baths and daily rubbing by a robust bath house attendant works wonders on such cases.

Until within the last five or six years, few of the gentler sex visited these Springs. The journey was a long, tedious one, and the hotel accommodations were of the most primitive character. But the prospect of obtaining relief overbalanced all disadvantages, and about two-thirds of the guests at the Grand Central during my last visit there were ladies. One of the most remarkable cases that ever came under my observation was that of a lady who had been a victim of spinal meningitis for nearly seven years, and had been entirely helpless for years. She had been carried there on a bed three weeks before my arrival, yet the day after I got there she accompanied a party on an excursion